

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

**J.M. HIGH & Co.**  
IMPORTERS.

**TODAY**  
**MARCH 1st, 1891,**

Finds the immense and superb  
**Silk Department**  
Of J. M. High & Co. thoroughly  
equipped and  
**READY FOR BUSINESS.**

A newness. A freshness permeates the entire stock. Things bright and crisp from the marts of fashion and presented in all their gorgeous splendor.  
Bargains heretofore unknown in trade annals exhibiting in all the Silk fabrics a perfectness, a completeness which outvalues past efforts and produces personal congratulations.

**This Week**  
**A Continuation**  
Of the great sale of figured China Dress Silks at 43c per yard. Pretty styles, 22 inches wide and exceedingly cheap, only 43c.

**This Week**  
**A Continuation**  
Of the great sale of all silk Black Dress Grenadines at \$1. "Now, you know a good thing when you see it." This quality and style is the superior of any \$2.50 Silk Grenadine in Atlanta.

**Monday Only.**  
**Yes, Just Tomorrow.**  
We shall offer nine pieces 24-inch Black Silk in Guinets, extra Paille Francaise, at \$1.09. Exactly One Dollar and Nine Cents per yard. This is a "Beauty Bright." The match, if not superior, of any \$2.15 Silk in the city. Just for Tomorrow.

**This Week**  
**A Continuation**  
Of our great Tokio, Japan and Hong Kong China, Dress Silks. All the newness and beauty of the Orient are presented in these charming Costume Silks. Black grounds, fancy figures, spots, dots, splashes and rings; all new and so very stylish; found in Atlanta only at J. M. High & Co.'s, and sold at \$1 per yard.

**This Week**  
**We are Introducing**  
40 pieces black all silk Grenadines, in a new and fancy weave, at \$1.25 per yard. We are the Atlanta agents of a most celebrated make, and our prices are away under the retailers' price.

**Tomorrow!**  
**Monday Only!**  
64 pieces solid China Silks, in light shades, will be thrown out to a trading public  
At 33c a Yard.  
For Tomorrow Only!

**This Week**  
**A Continuation**  
Of our immense Silk sale of last week in Colored Failles at \$1, being 23 inches wide, all silk, every shade, and the identical \$1.50 material found elsewhere.

**Last Week**  
**At 59 Cents**  
Of those 24-inch solid Chinas, which were worth \$1. The last shipment has arrived; we can get no more, neither can you. About 42 pieces of 50c. Pinks, creams, blues, reds, whites, heliotropes, grays.

**J. M. High & Co.**

**J.M. HIGH & Co.**  
IMPORTERS.

**Tomorrow!**  
**Just for Monday!**  
10 pieces 24-inch black China Silk will be offered at \$1 per yard. Take a look in other places at the \$1.50 and \$1.75 quality of others, then come to us and match it at \$1 per yard. We present this as a sweeping bargain just for tomorrow.

**Dress Goods.**  
Novel, rich in design, tone and effect; elegant in make and finish—the most wonderful array of stylish wool fabrics ever displayed south. The stock appeals to you now. This week the opportunity is yours to make a selection of those French Novelty Pattern Suits that will not be shown later. You can get the pick of the season this week. Styles exclusive. Positively no duplicates.

25 Novelty Suits, in Polka Dot and Striped Camel's Hair effects, only \$13.50; worth \$18.  
100 Novelty Pattern Suits, Stripes, Camel's Hair, Polka Dot, Embroidered and Cheviot effects, at \$15; cannot be equaled for less than \$22.50.  
High-class Novelty French Combination Suits at \$27.50; would be cheap at \$35.  
Every pattern confined strictly to this house.

**For Monday.**  
20 pieces English Check Camel's Hair Suitings, all wool, 40 inches wide, at 42c; real value 75c; only one dress to a customer.

110 pieces Black and White Check Novelty Suitings, full 45 inches wide, at 59c.  
At 49c—All wool Novelty Plaid Suitings, Boucle and Camel's Hair effects; worth 85c.  
2 cases, all wool 40-inch English Serges; all the new shades, at 59c, worth 85c.  
At 83c—115 pieces French Henriettas; every new shade represented; they are the identical \$1 goods offered by our neighbors.  
1 lot Camel's Hair Plaids, newest designs, at 83c; cheap at \$1.

**Tomorrow.**  
1 lot all wool French Challies, at 25c, worth 50c.

100 pieces 40-inch French Beige Mixtures; light, medium and dark grays, splendid value, at only 50c a yard, worth 85c.  
At \$1—We offer the prettiest line of Plaid Novelties ever displayed here. Wonderful! See them.  
210 pieces Black and White Dress Fabrics, in stripes, plaids, checks, boucle and tufted suitings, all prices 25c to \$2.25 a yard.

**Tomorrow Only.**  
1 lot striped Silk and Wool Mixtures and Solid Gray and Striped Sicilian Dress Goods; worth 85c. yard; we close them on center counter for Monday at 30c yard.

20 pieces Plaid Camel's Hair Suitings, worth \$1.25; they go as a leader at 75c yard.

**Black Goods.**  
In this department, as usual, we have everything our own way. Stock most complete; prices always the lowest.  
10 pieces Priestley's Black Silk Warp Henrietta; cut from \$1.50 to \$1.15.  
48-inch all wool Black French Henrietta, worth \$1.25, at only 98c a yard.

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20 pieces Black Check and Stripe Novelties, at 75c, worth \$1.25.  
Full line Black Grenadines, 75c to \$2.50.  
15 pieces Black Mohair Sicilians, worth \$1; to go at 59c.

**For Monday.**  
48-inch all wool, silk finish Black Henrietta, regular \$1 grade; one dress to a customer Monday, at only 75c a yard.

Everything in Black Goods represented; full line Bengaline, Tamise, Crepe Cloth and Henriettas for mourning, just received.  
Full line Dress Trimmings, in braids, passementaries and jewel trimmings just opened.

**Challies.**  
2 cases new imported Challies, newest and latest designs, at 65c, worth \$1.

**Wash Dress Goods.**  
3,000 yards Colored Mousseline de Inde; strictly an imported novelty; as pretty as a figured China Silk, at 35c yard.  
1 case Madras Suiting; very stylish for spring, at 10c yard.  
5,000 yards Striped Outing Cloths at 9c; cheap at 12 1/2c.

**Tomorrow.**  
**Center Counter.**  
5,000 yards Biege Fabrics, medium dark dress shades at only 5c a yard. One pattern to a customer.

25 pieces light-colored Prints, desirable for boys' waists, at only 5c yard.  
25 pieces fast black Henrietta finish Satines at 25c yard, worth 40c.  
2 cases Novelty Dress Gingham worth 15c, at 10c.

**Tomorrow, Monday.**  
3,000 yds. fine Dress Gingham worth 12 1/2c; at only 7 1/2c a yard.

2 cases Nameless Bleaching, one yard wide, equal to any 10c goods in the market, for Monday at 8c.

**White Goods.**  
The most superb stock to be found anywhere.  
5,000 yards White Plaid Lawns worth 15c, at 10c.  
2 cases White Plaid and Stripe Lawns at 12 1/2c, real value 20c.  
3,000 yards Apron Lawns, full 45 inches wide, at 25c, worth 40c.

10,000 yards White Check Nainsooks, loom remnants, for Monday at 5c.

Full line Nainsooks, Dumities, Mull, India Linen, etc., all styles, from 5c to 50c yard.

**Handkerchiefs**  
**Tomorrow.**  
100 dozen Men's Hemstitched Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, slightly damaged by fire and water, at 2c each.

High's \$1 Kid Glove is the best value to be had, really worth \$1.50. Job lot Umbrellas worth \$1.75 each, for Monday at 75c.

**Hosiery.**  
200 dozen ladies' plain and derby ribbed seamless fast black hose, warranted stainless, 15c.  
100 dozen gents' seamless half hose, tans, slates, fast black, gray

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and brown mixed, three thread heel and toe, 15c.  
125 dozen misses' derby ribbed seamless fast black Hose, all sizes, warranted not to crock, 15c.

**Tomorrow.**  
100 dozen Ladies' Brilliant Lisle Thread Hose; black, with Maco split soles; red, Nile, lavender, pink and tan, 35c, worth 65c.

100 dozen ladies' full regular made double heel and toe, balbriggan Hose, 15c.  
110 dozen gents' full regular made balbriggan half Hose, double heel and toe, 15c, worth 25c.  
125 dozen boys' extra heavy and long fast black bicycle hose, warranted stainless, 25c.

**Monday.**  
50 dozen Infant's fine quality French-ribbed, navy and seal Hose, oil colors, 12 1/2c, worth 40c.

150 dozen ladies' light and medium weight onyx dyed, fast black hose 25c.  
100 dozen ladies' fancy lisle thread Hose, fast black, onyx dye boot with colored tops, 50c.  
100 dozen ladies' fancy cotton Hose, full regular made black boot with colored tops 25c.

**Tomorrow.**  
150 dozen Gents' superior quality and finish, light and medium-weight unbleached Balbriggan Half Hose 25c, worth 40c.

**SHOES.**  
**Specials for Monday.**

Ladies' French kid button Boots, light and extension sole, hand-sewed, at \$2.75, former price \$5; Monday only.  
Men's fine calf Shoes, in congress and lace, hand-sewed, Monday only at \$2.75, worth \$5.50.  
Men's French calf lined Dress Shoes, made by the celebrated Miller & Ober, at \$5; regular price \$8.  
Ladies' kid and pebble goat button Boots, custom made, at \$1.45; worth \$2.  
Men's genuine calf Shoes, custom made, warranted, at \$2.50; reduced from \$3.50.  
Misses' goat School Shoes, plain and solar tip, sizes 11 to 2, at \$1.25; worth \$1.75.  
Children's pebble goat and dongola kid Shoes, spring heel, sizes 8 to 10 1/2, at \$1; worth \$1.50.  
Misses' patent leather Dress Shoes, sizes 1 1/2, at \$2.50; worth \$3.50.  
Ladies' French dongola kid Walking Shoes, medium weight sole, at \$2.50; cheap at \$3.50.  
Our O. K. ladies' dongola kid button Boots, in common sense and opera, at \$2; stands without an equal.  
Best line of School Shoes in Georgia.

**Men's Furnishing Department.**

160 dozen Men's Teck Scarfs, pure silk, only 25c each; worth 50c.  
150 dozen Men's flowing ends Silk Scarfs for spring, 25c each.  
100 dozen fine assorted silk Four-in-Hand Ties, 25c each.  
Men's and Boys' Windsor Ties, 5c, 10c and 25c each.  
2,000 dozen Gents' all linen Collars, just in, full line of sizes, 10c each.  
1,000 dozen Gents' 4-ply linen Cuffs, any shape, 10c pair.  
Suspenders that are worth 50c, 75c and 85c, to close at 25c pair.  
Boys' Shirt Waists, new line spring patterns, 25c and 50c each

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**Dress Shirts.**  
Big Bargains for Monday.  
Men's fine plaited bosom Dress Shirts, extra length, pure linen bosom, 50c each.  
900 doz. High's famous "Homestead" Shirts, just in. The best 50c Shirt on earth.  
For 73c, we offer our New York mills cotton, 2200 linen bosom, reinforced front and back, with yoke in back, patent continuous bands in sleeves; real value \$1.

**Laces and Embroideries.**  
In style, finish and elegance in designs, our Laces and Embroideries surpass anything ever shown in Atlanta. We have by far the most perfect assortment you ever saw. Everything new in Skirtings, Misses' and Children's Sets, Infants' Sets, and Bridal Sets, from the cheapest to the most costly and dainty needle work. Remember we import all of our Embroideries, therefore our styles are exclusive.  
50 Black Mousseline de Inde Suits, embroidered in gold and high colored effects, with narrow embroidery to match, \$7.50 to \$25 suit.  
Full line of Black Skirtings, 90c to \$7.50 a yard.

**Tomorrow.**  
We offer 10,000 yards fine Cambric Edgings, worth 25c, at only 10c a yard.

5,000 yards hand-made Torchon Laces, job lot, worth 25c, at only 10c.  
15 dozen Lace Ties, at 10c each.  
Job lot Gros Grain Ribbon, all shades, 5 to 22, at 10c, worth as high as 35c yard.  
**Ladies' Night Gowns.**  
25 dozen Ladies' Fine Cambric Night Gowns, trimmed with lace and embroidery, plain and Mother Hubbard styles, nicely finished and worth \$1.35 regular; they go Monday at 75c each.  
200 dozen Ladies' White Aprons, plain and scalloped, lace and embroidery trimmed, as a special in 2 lots at 25c and 35c each.

**Corsets.**  
You are sure to find just what you want in a Corset at our mammoth department. All styles, prices lower than anybody.

**Linens.**  
Housekeepers will find it to their interest to visit our grand display of Table Linens, Doylies, Towels, Crash, Table Sets, Buffet Scarfs, Tray Covers, Splashes, etc.

**Opportunity No. 1.**  
110 dozen tied-fringe Damask Towels, large size, at 12 1/2c.

**Opportunity No. 2.**  
100 dozen Huck Towels, size 22x46, at 20c each.

**Opportunity No. 3.**  
1 lot tied-fringe fancy bordered Damask Towels, extra large size, worth 40c; this week at 25c each.

**Opportunity No. 4.**  
12 pieces superfine bleached satin Damask, full 66 inches wide, for Monday at 68c yard.

**Opportunity No. 5.**  
At 90c, just for tomorrow, 10 pieces full 72-inch bleached satin Damask, worth \$1.25. Napkins to match.

**Opportunity No. 6.**  
Job lot tied fringe bleached Damask table Cloths, sizes 8x12, worth \$5, the opportunity is yours at \$3.

**Opportunity No. 7.**  
Large size bleached Doylies, 20x20 at 11 dozen, worth \$1.50.

**Opportunity No. 8.**  
Extra large size 6x8 bleached Napkins at \$1.25, cheap at \$1.75.

**Opportunity No. 9.**  
65 dozen fine Buffet Scarfs, fringed all round, at 29c each.

**Opportunity No. 10.**  
17 dozen five silk scarfs, bolting cloth ends, hand painted, just a leader. They go at 75c, actual value \$1.35.

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**SECOND FLOOR**  
**BARGAINS!**

Ladies' and Misses' Shirt Waists, at 49c each.

Ladies' Black Sateen Shirt Waists, at 50c each.

Ladies' and Misses' fine Percale Shirt Waists, with raised sleeves, at 75c each.

Ladies' and Misses' Madras Cloth Shirt Waists, at \$1.

At 85c—Tailor-made Jerseys; truly worth \$1.50.

Full line Embroidered Cashmere Fichus, \$1.50 to \$10.

New stock Cashmere Shawls, \$1.25 to \$5 each.

Black Cashmere double Shawls at \$5 to \$12.50.

197 pairs taped-edge Lace Curtains at 85c pair.

Huesan Lace Curtains at \$1.98; cost more to import.

163 pairs fine Bobinet Curtains; full four yards long, at \$2.75 pair.

47 pairs Irish Point Curtains; a leader at \$4.97, worth \$7.50.

25 pairs Raw Silk Curtains at \$6.39; regular \$10 goods.

211 pairs Portieres, chenille dados, at \$2 pair.

148 pairs Chenille Portieres, fine goods, double fringe, at \$5 a pair.

3,000 Curtain Poles, with solid brass trimmings, made and put up at 39c each.

1,500 Natural Walnut, Oak and Cherry Poles and fixtures, at 50c each.

Hall Poles, brass fixtures, at 93c each.

1,000 Sash Curtain Wires at 25c each.

1,500 Solid Brass Poles, for Sash Curtains at 5c a foot.

2 cases Curtain Scrim at 5c a yard.

15 pieces figured Persian Drapery at 10c yard.

50 Beaded Capes at \$1.49 each.

All wool Cloth Capes, at \$1.65, worth \$3.50.

Handsome Braided Cloth Capes, black and colored, at \$2.49 each.

A magnificent stock of Capes from \$5 to \$25.

Full line Lace Capes just received; any price from \$3.87 to \$35.

An elegant assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Spring Jackets. See them. Prices correct.

15 pieces fine Dotted Swiss for curtains, at 20c yard.

New lot figured Russian Drapery at 22 1/2c.

29 pieces tied thread imitation Linen Scrim, at 10c, worth 18c.

At 12 1/2c—20 pieces figured Silkene for curtains and draperies, worth 35c.

New line Striped Blazers just received; they are special at \$1.67 each.

400 India Striped Gossamers (storm cloaks) at \$1.15, regular worth \$2.25.

**J. M. High & Co.**



# May

The Universal Praise given Hood's *Barney* rilla by those who have taken it should

cine. It acts especially and immediately upon the blood, overcomes physical weakness, and creates a good appetite.

**May**

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla with an immediate effect in our family of six children, and it has been the best article of its kind we have ever used. It keeps the blood in good condition and gives the children a good appetite." **Mrs. R. WILKE**, 210 Livingston ave., Albany, N. Y.

**May**

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength, and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that I am able to work again. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others whose blood is thin or impure, and who feel worse when they stop." **L. J. LUTHER**, 1000 1/2

**May**

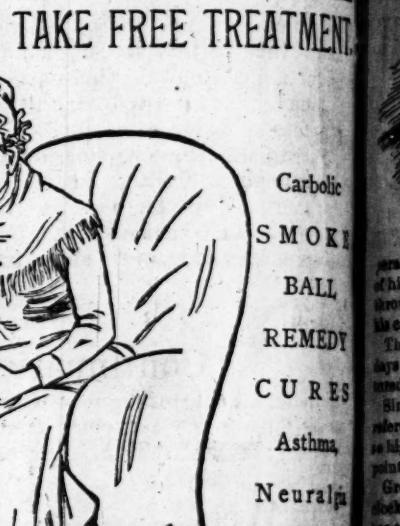
"Last spring I was weak and tired all the time. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me a great deal of good. My little daughter, aged ten, has suffered from scrofula and catarrh a great deal. Hood's Sarsaparilla did her more good than anything else."

MRS. LOUISA CORP. Canastota, N. Y.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**



Deafness,  
CROU

**arbolite Smoke Ball.' It cured me of cold and I know it will relieve your poor head. Will**

**THREE MONTHS**

treatment for cold and catarrh, and I find I have had three months, and tried several physicians, but had a touch of headache for two weeks. I

**B. STANLEY, Surg. Money Dept. Postoffice.**

**FREE TREATMENT**

11, 42, 43 Traders' Bank (take elevator), 19 Denner St. The remedy can also be had at Jacob's Pharmacy.

**J. D. ROBINSON. J. T. RABSON.**

**NOTION CO.**

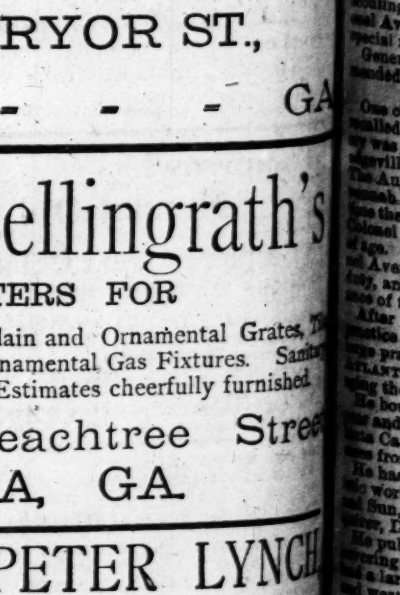
WANTED 1,000 PEOPLE TO TAKE FREE TREATMENT.

complete stock of Notions of any  
the money pressure and low prices  
amount of rain and bad weather

## HOW MUCH LARGER

think, speaks well, and is evidence  
ants and our prices and our effort  
ants to inspect our stock before  
ctfully.

## WILSON & CO.



5 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell  
DEALER IN  
Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuff, Wines and Liquors  
DER. ALE, PORTER, BEER, DOMESTIC  
FLASKS, COCKS and OTHER  
GOODS BELONGING TO THE  
WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE  
ne Wines, Whiskies and Brandy a  
this line. Also Gums, Fats,  
other Ammunition. Ed  
Hardy and Timothy Grass S  
Bata. Seven-top, Purple Top  
nite and Yellow Glove, A  
German, Sweet and other  
German Kals and other Fall  
dies, Fresh and Gunning,  
purple barley, half barley  
all other goods. Prices reasonable  
all. Also some few fruit

**May**

"The Universal Praise given Hood's Sarsaparilla by those who have taken it should certainly convince you that it is the best Sarsaparilla in use. It acts especially and immediately upon the blood, overcomes physical weakness, and creates a good appetite."

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"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla with excellent effect in our family of six children, and I think to be the best article of its kind we have ever heard of. It keeps the blood in good condition, and gives the children a good appetite."

R. WILKE, 210 Livingston ave., Albany, N. Y.

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**May**

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**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**

Carbohc  
SMOKE  
BALL  
REMEDY  
CURES  
Asthma  
Neuralgia  
Deafness  
CROU

**THREE MONTHS**  
treatment for cold and catarrh, and I find it has  
in three months, and tried several physicians  
and none had a touch of headache for me until I  
B. STANLEY, Supt. Money Dept. Postoffice.  
**FREE TREATMENT.**  
at 41, 42, 43 Traders' Bank (take elevator), 18 Decatur  
The remedy can also be had at Jacob's Pharmacy.

**J. D. ROBINSON.**                      **J. T. RAMON.**

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**NOTION CO.**

complete stock of Notions of any  
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**OW MUCH LARGER**

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**NSON & CO.**

**RYOR ST.,**

**GA**

**ellingrath's**

ERS FOR  
Plain and Ornamental Grates, and  
Ornamental Gas Fixtures. Samples  
and Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Seachtree Street  
A. GA  
PETER LYNCH  
5 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell  
DEALER IN  
Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Wines and Liquors,  
Guns, Ammunition, and other articles.  
DEER, ALE, PORTER, BEER, DOMESTIC  
FLASKS, CORKS AND OTHER  
GOODS BELONGING TO THE  
WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

Wines, Whiskies and Brandies a Specialty  
this line. Also Guns, Pistols,  
and other Ammunition. Red  
Antelope, Bards and Timothy Grass  
Sewer, Puta Hags, Seven-Ton, Purple Top,  
White and Yellow Globes, Aberdeen,  
German, Swiss and other brands of  
Cigars, Fresh and Genuine, Pure and  
Sulphur, half barrels and kegs and  
all other goods. Prices reasonable  
and best. Also some few fruit and







## ATLANTA AND HER STREET RAILROADS.

## THE STREET CAR QUESTION IN ALL PHASES.

How Many Passengers They Carry and What They Earn—Mileage More than Doubled in Ten Years.

The three most important items with which cities have to deal are light, transportation and water. All these are necessities of all classes, and it is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the city that the supply should be the best at a minimum cost.

We have gas at \$1 per thousand, and so long as the light is good no one can complain, for cities making their own gas do no better. Few cities served by public or private works do as well. This is supplemented by electricity, which serves special and general purposes.

Of the water question a great deal has been said, and much more will have to be said before the problem is solved to the satisfaction of the public.

Concerning the third item, not so much has been said. There has been some complaint, and desultory suggestions have been made, but we do not even know where we stand.

If we take our bearings we will see the subject in a much clearer light.

The Growth of Three Years.

Within the past three years transportation has undergone a wonderful development in Atlanta. It has extended to twice its proportions at the beginning of 1888, and the improvement of the service has been even more notable than the increase of mileage. Still we are not satisfied. Nearly half the mileage of track is of an obsolete type, and on the principal streets, where the passenger is heaviest, a rich corporation lingers in the old cars.

At the beginning of 1888 there were but twenty-six and one-half miles of track in the city, and all the lines were of the old style, equipped with horse cars. Now we have sixty-one miles, of which twenty-two and one-half are electric lines, eighteen steam dummies and twenty and one-half horse car lines. In this are included the Decatur extension of the dummy line, which lacks only 800 feet of completion, and the barracks electric line, which is complete from the barracks to a point inside the city limits, and Mr. Woodward says will be in operation to the corner of Broad and Alabama streets by the latter part of this month.

In 1888 the Metropolitan Company took up the old horse car line and put down heavy track, gradually increasing their line to nine miles.

By the latter part of 1889 the East Atlanta Land Company had completed its double line to Inman park, and in 1890 the Fulton County Company built its track in the dummy line, but this Atlanta. That gave forty-six miles by January, 1890. By the middle of last summer the Metropolitan Company increased its line from nine to twelve miles, which was the first year's increase in operation for forty years.

Meantime the Decatur extension was being pushed, and it now adds six more miles to the Metropolitan system. Then by way of McDaniel street, the barracks electric line, giving a total of sixty-one miles to date.

The outlook for this year is a larger extension than ever, and a long-term improvement of the Union lines. Just now the companies are fighting for the right to build the Chattahoochee line. That will add six and a half miles.

Mr. Thornton says the Union Company will extend the Marietta line to Van Winkle's shop on the west and to Edgewood on the east, adding two and a half miles. They will also build two lines into Grant park, the Gate City, from Jackson street, and the Capitol avenue line from some point not designated. This adds three miles more.

The Atlanta and barracks line has made a proposition to land owners to extend from its main line east to Grant park and west to West End. This will add respectively two and a half miles, giving them a total of nine and a half miles.

Mr. Underwood and Mr. Carroll are figuring on a four-mile extension of the Soldiers' home branch, which is the dummy line, but that project has not advanced far enough to put down in the list of extensions. Leaving it out, the other extensions proposed will add fifteen and a half miles to the mileage of the city, making it seventy-six and a half.

Just now the greatest interest hinges on the negotiations between the Union lines and the Thomson-Houston Company. The general opinion is that this arrangement will result in the swift transformation of twenty miles of old-style line and obsolete equipment into a modern line with the best electric cars. As the Thomson-Houston company now owns the Fulton county line of thirteen miles, the purchase of the Union lines would give them thirty-three miles of track, which is nearly twice as much as any other company and a little more than half the present mileage of the city. If they equip it all with electric cars and power, the three electric systems of the city will cover forty-two and one-half miles, or a loop of about three-quarters of the city. As the old company has promised to do the same in the event the lines are sold, the property, we may reasonably expect to see electric cars on all these lines by January, 1892. If so, Atlanta will have nearly doubled its mileage in four years, and will have about doubled their carrying capacity per mile, besides getting a service infinitely more comfortable, attractive and time-saving.

The Union Lines.

Mr. Albert Thornton, president of the Union lines has a high opinion of that property. "The main streets of Atlanta, running north and south, are built on ridges," said he, "and we have a line on each of these ridges. We occupy Peachtree, Jackson street, Whitehall and Capitol avenue, and we have transverse lines which are tributary to the others. We will this year connect our Decatur and Jackson street lines with Grant park. On the south side we have the same resort by an extension of our Capitol avenue line. Then we will, besides covering the best streets, have feeders from both parks, Ponce de Leon Springs, Edgewood and the Fulton cotton mill, Van Winkle's factory and the Exposition mill, West End, Westview cemetery and the barracks.

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## NIGHT SCHOOL SCENES AND STUDIES. SCHOOL MEMORIES RECALLED

By the Great Contrast Between the  
Then and Now.

### GLIMPSES OF CHILDISH CHARACTER

Which Serve to Indicate What the  
Men Will Be.

### A PLEASANT HOUR SPENT WITH THE BOYS.

SCHOOL HOUSES—the kind you have heard of through the lines of the poet, or perhaps you've attended one in your own time. You remember the little old white one-story building—perhaps it was a log house—buried away in a clump of pine woods, the quaint old "sweep well" near it, the narrow sandy road with its wheel tracks and a trail of the oxen's cloven feet between that twisted and turned in and out among the great, gaunt pines, through whose green, bushy tops the sunlight filtered on to the sand and pine needle carpet below.

Perhaps you have not forgotten to this day the queer little schoolroom, with its faint odor of hemlock, pine or oak, that could plainly have come from no other source save by the grand old woods without.

Happy, happy days those when you were young and skittish as a chipmunk. Peradventure you "helped" during harvest time, but the rest of the year you went to school a few months and ran free as a yearling through the woods and fields for the remainder of those blessed days.

You did not rise at 5 or 6 in the morning, but all day in office, store, or factory until your head felt ready to burst and your back seemed broken, then rush off to night school and study until an hour when all country boys have been several hours fast asleep in their big white heavily beds.

Never went to a night school? Well now here is a splendid chance for you to see one in operation.



SOME OF THE BOYS.

Any night will do, and any hour after 7 or 10 o'clock, if you will take a turn down the West Alabama street you'll find the school. Can't possibly miss it, for its bright light winks out into the dark street like so many eyes. The bustle that characterizes that part of town in daylight, has gone fast asleep at this hour, but there is bustle enough there just before school is called.

Up a double flight of stairs that may tire you, and you are received at the doorway by that kind-hearted educator, Major Slaton. He will offer you a chair, for you are tired out, no doubt, but, as you sit down in that chair you'll see a poor little fellow far more tired—"tired unto sleep"—with his head thrown down upon his



TIRED OUT.

arms, and these spread out upon his desk—fired out from a hard day's work. The battle sleep awake and to study was short. Nature would have it so.

That big, wholesome chair you are seated in teaches you so quickly the blessing of rest—a chair like the one that stood in the kitchen out at the "old home." One that everybody sat in, because—well, because it was so "kinder easy."

"I won't take you long, as you cast your eyes down along the line of mainly faces, bright eyes and earnest looks, to realize the good—the great good—being accomplished by this night school.

You see before you many boys who cannot read and write—cannot even print their own name. You could stand in the sand in your bare feet on your way to "drive the cows home," when you were not half as old, big and white-faced as these, and with a switch mark every letter from "A" to "Z" in the sand.

You see before you, too, dozens, yes, hundreds who will have no recollections like yours, as they grow to be men. No memories of the grand old woods or sunny, open fields. You may safely wager that half



SOME BOYS ARE DIFFERENT.

of them do not know a pine from a hemlock. You know the old saying "some boys are different." You cannot help but think so if you will watch that group over at the left before the blackboard.

One in the middle first draws the attention by his great shock of highly-tinted hair, long ungainly body, big knobby fingers and shuffling gait.

He has been before that blackboard five minutes and as yet has not made a mark upon it. As he grows and gets out into the world, it will be much the same way with him.

It is extremely improbable that he will make any mark upon it.

In other words, he's a booby. That's one kind of a boy, but as "some boys

is different," you'll find right alongside of him another of a different grain.

Little, wiry, active, energetic, with bright snappy black eyes, a mouth formed of thin lips that seem all of a quiver to answer questions or beg for more—more—ever more information—that is the same boy who at home or school keeps everybody in fidgets. Why? Because he cannot keep still. He is always a-move, if you'll allow the word.

The world is waiting for that boy. When he grows big enough there will be a place for him in it and if it is not big enough to fit him he'll push till he makes it fit.

Then on the other side of the "booby" is a show, thick-set little fellow, reaching as high as his hands will go, scrubbing away at the chalk marks upon the blackboard with an



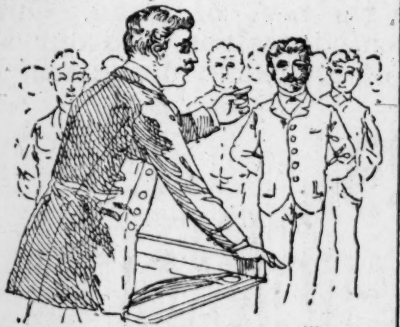
ERASER—scrubbing away as if his life depends on it.

In fact, he has been doing so severely anything else. He'd rather do that much manual labor than to get down to "figgers." He'll be that way all his life. A mud-digger—plumber's helper.

About the time you have lost your ideas in a reverie as to the future of these young fellows you will be brought back with startling suddenness to the fact that "some boys is different."

Bang! That is about the only way to express the sound that startles you; and you smile as you regain your composure and notice the pivotal manner in which those 200 boys swing round as if on a common center, toward the rear of the room. A sound like that could be produced by nothing so well as a parlor match ground by a boy's heel. A boy's heel and a parlor match form a combination school trick, and as tricks in school are never practiced anywhere, near the sacred front, the school swings round—good boy, bad boy and indifferent boy—to gaze toward the cause of confusion.

Of course there is some confusion, some tittering, murmurs of approval or dissent. Of course, too, the superintendent is annoyed—he tells the boys he is heartily ashamed, mortified, etc., etc. And of all things, that they should have brought this disgrace upon the school when a visitor was present! Good-hearted soul that he is! He knows all the time that it is just what he might have done—probably did do—when a boy.



"SAY THEOPHILUS THISTLE!"

Mr. Saltzman has a class standing in line at the back of the room, and next to that Mrs. Johnson strives with the "young idea." This evening it is a spelling class and the boys in lines are drawn up against the wall—a wise precaution—as it allows them a strong support preventing them from sinking when they discover that when they have spelled a word as it sounds, it should be spelled not as it sounds; and that "English as she is wrote" is not "English as she is spoke."

"Spell 'yacht,'" says Mrs. Johnson.

"Yacht," says little Tommy Tucker.

"Next," says the kindly Mrs. Johnson.

"Yacht," says big Johnny Homer.

"Yacht!"

"Yacht," says the superintendent, who stands at one side listening. "Boys, you had better go to your seats and learn to spell that word properly."

Then he passes on. While Mr. Saltzman teaches his boys the construction of the "spelling book" Major Slaton works awfully hard with two Teutonic scholars, who are ambitious to learn English—bless their innocence—and he begins by putting them through that grand old tongue-twisting sentence beginning, "Theophilus Thistle, the thistle-sifter sited, etc.; double up and repeat ad libitum."

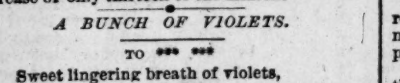
The clock strikes ten, the boys file down stairs and go off homeward, and the lights die out in the night school.

The Best Impromptu Speech.

A banqueter at the writer's elbow inquired the writer's opinion as to what American of the present century had delivered the best impromptu speech. We have neither heard nor read all the impromptu speeches delivered during the past hundred years; but of the number—not very small, either—which we have heard or read, we have no hesitation in naming the eulogy delivered in Atlanta over the dead body of Henry W. Grady, by John Temple Graves, not only the best of the century, but the best in English language. Ignorant criticism or blind jealousy may refer to it as "merely fine word-painting," but no one who has read it does not

embolden the noblest thought, is a silly paradox. Mr. Graves' oration is full of the most brilliant and original metaphors, and with a switch mark every letter from "A" to "Z" in the sand.

You see before you, too, dozens, yes, hundreds who will have no recollections like yours, as they grow to be men. No memories of the grand old woods or sunny, open fields. You may safely wager that half



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## THE WORLD'S LIBRARIES

### A RAMBLING TALK ON ANCIENT AND MODERN COLLECTIONS.

Cesar the Originator of the Public Library Idea—Libraries Grow Like Cities.

We have a library, like almost every other civilized town. Even Revere, in Iceland, has a library with 30,000 volumes. They had libraries of papyrus at the dawn of civilization, and Rameses I. was a pioneer book collector. It is no new thing, no mark of special progress, no badge of civilization. They have libraries in China and India. The priests of Buddha were great literary men. It was an old story in the days of Solomon, for he wrote, "Of making many books there is no end, and much study is a weariness to the flesh."

The Romans at first were not "literary fellows." When Scipio Africanus sacked Carthage he gave away the precious collection of books to the little kings of Africa, reserving only the works on agriculture for home use.

It was Julius Caesar who conceived the idea of public libraries. He was a great man and a democrat, who, like George Washington, refused a kingly crown. But Caesar did not live to see his idea carried out. He was stabbed by a republican named Brutus. Finally Antony, who was an incompetent, got up and skinned Brutus alive. He was the same man who afterwards went courting in Egypt, where he was for a time engaged to Cleopatra, Caesar's old flame.

The public libraries of Rome were fairly established in the Augustan age, the same in which Horace lived, and wrote poems to Augustus and a building which was an interesting coincidence that public libraries and public baths were established about the same time.

Following the idea of the illustrious Caesar, the modern Italians have established public libraries. They might profit by the bath idea also. Nearly all their libraries are open to everybody. A few years ago the Italian government claimed that France and Italy had more books in public libraries than any other European nations. Each country had something over 4,000,000 volumes. There were more for the number of people in Italy than in France, but France has the greatest single library in the world. It contains 2,000,000 volumes, and has been accumulating since the time when the Black Prince cut such a caper on French soil.

The second largest library, and by all odds the best one in the world, is the collection of the British museum. It is remarkably rich in American books, and said to have a better collection of American history than any American library. When Colonel Charles C. Jones set out to write the history of Georgia he went to the British museum to get access to books and documents.

The British museum has a better collection of books on every European nation than any library outside the nation itself.

The third largest collection is the Imperial library of St. Petersburg. It was founded by Czar Peter, and has over 1,000,000 volumes. Germany is the home of large libraries. She has one at Munich, "The Royal library," which has 1,000,000 volumes besides manuscripts. Berlin has a library of 700,000 volumes and seventy-two public libraries, containing more than 2,000,000 volumes. The universities of Germany are well supplied with books, many of the libraries running up into the hundreds of thousands.

London is poorly supplied with public libraries, and the people are supplied largely from circulating libraries. The chief of these is Mudie's. He often buys 1,000 copies of a popular book to lend out to subscribers.

A peculiarity of the library idea is that it has developed enormously during this century. The library of the British museum in the early part of this century only had about 250,000 volumes.

The same is true of most all the libraries. Some collections, which had been slowly growing in the past centuries, have now become a tremendous growth and doubled, tripled or quadrupled during this century. The growth of great libraries has been coincident with the growth of great cities. As men got together in great masses, they got great masses of books. This is one of the many influences with which the cities have conditioned themselves. There is an attraction for every class, industrial, religious, artistic, literary, scientific and even criminal.

But to get down to our knitting, America has set the world a new pattern in public libraries. As a rule they are libraries of today—useful to work in. We have few of the hoarding of bygone centuries; here and there a tomahawk, a scalp, a skull, or an image, is all. We have no papyrus, no cuneiform inscriptions. The eloquence of the red man is in his deeds, not in his words. The mountain fastnesses where wild sprites gambol, and the young zephyrs disport themselves like spring calves.

But we have a whole army on patents, 55,000 volumes, I believe, and enough relics of the inventor's craze to people the brains of unknown insane.

A European authority says our libraries are of necessity the more valuable from their youth, being free from the encumbrance of obsolete books. The most celebrated of our libraries is the public library at Boston, where some years ago they had 400,000 volumes, increasing at the rate of 17,000 a year. The annual appropriation of \$15,000 by the city is supplemented by the income from bequests. The library employs 143 people, and the arrangement is about as near perfect as men can make it.

The Chicago public library is not so large. It owes its origin to sympathy aroused in England by the Chicago fire of 1871. But the greatest endowment of any library in America is the Drewry legacy of over \$2,000,000 left some years ago to the people of Chicago. Andrew Carnegie has given \$1,000,000 to Pittsburgh for a public library, and the Astor library, established by two generations of that family, has an endowment of over \$1,000,000. The Lenox library is one of the richest in the world.

The Cincinnati public library is in a building which cost \$400,000. The collection is now something like 200,000 volumes. It is a library of wide circulation. In 1880, when it had 122,000 volumes, the circulation was 700,000. The Boston public library with 400,000 volumes had a circulation of 1,000,000. This shows a greater proportional circulation for the Cincinnati library.

The Congressional library will no doubt eventually become one of the largest in the world. It has been enriched by the addition of various collections, and from the requirement that two copies of every copyrighted book shall be deposited in it, it has a yearly increase of more than 25,000 volumes.

With the libraries of the senate, house of representatives and departments we have a national collection in Washington which compares with the great libraries of the old world. These libraries require a large force to keep the books in order and follow those lent out. The rule is to keep reference books in the library. Upon that any respectable applicant can get books.

It takes vast sums of money to run these libraries. The Bethmann library has running expenses of \$9,000, a printing bill of \$5,000, and spends \$10,000 for books and \$2,500 for manuscripts each year. The Boston library has an appropriation of \$112,000, by far the largest amount from trust funds, and the Cincinnati library spends between \$50,000 and \$100,000. In 1880 it was \$36,000.

There is talk about making the Young Men's Library of this city a public institution. About such a move there are considerations pro and con, and a transfer of so valuable a property to the city should not be made unless it becomes very plain that such a course would enlarge its usefulness. That institution, after many years of depression, has fallen into the hands of active and earnest men, who have put it on the high road

to property. Since the present board of directors was elected, the membership has been doubled. For a long time a nominal list of 600 names was kept, but there were not 400 good active members. The new board weeded out the old list, dropping over 200 names, and then 400 new members have been brought in, and there is today a bona fide membership of 800. The entertainments have improved in character and in financial results. When an institution is prosperous a second thought should be taken before changing the policy under which it attained success. If this library can be made more useful by making it public, and the consent of the members can be obtained, there would be reason to consider the matter; but it would be foolish to turn it over to the city just to have it said that Atlanta has a public library, and without any guaranty that its usefulness will be enlarged. As it is, the membership of 800 represents about 4,000 people, to whom the books are directly accessible. Through the courtesy of members to their friends it is accessible to about as many more. That is, the books under the present management are accessible to about 8,000 people. With this number there are not enough copies of the more popular books to supply the demand. To accommodate the readers among 8,000 people, at least eight times as many of the popular books would be required. As it is, the library has nearly reached the point where it is said that Atlanta has a public library, and it will probably do so in 1892, if not this year. The income is nearly \$5,000, and will soon reach that sum. It is proposed before long to raise by subscription enough money to pay the bonds, which amount to something over \$12,000. This will remove an annual burden of about \$1,200 for interest and sinking fund, and leave the board in position to add 2,000 books per annum. As the value of the property is steadily increasing with the growth of the city, the income from rent as well as from membership fees, will continue to increase. The property is worth not less than \$1,000 a foot, and may bring considerably more. It has a frontage of seventy-five feet, and a building which cost \$15,000, and books which cost as much more, besides over 3,000 government books of immense value.

If the library were thrown open to the city, its usefulness would be impaired unless it had a much larger income. We may expect in ten years to double our population and for a city of 30,000 people a public library would require an income of not less than \$25,000 per annum. If opened now it should not be done with an income of less than \$12,000, with a guaranty that the appropriation would be increased in proportion to the increase of population and the accumulation of books. Under our state constitution no city council could incur such an obligation. The only way it could be done would be by a vote of the people. With such a guaranty as this, the library association would be justified in considering the propriety of turning the property over to the city, with reservations as to a voice in the management by representatives of the association. Such a reservation would be necessary to check the political influences which might creep into the management on behalf of the city. The city would probably exert its control through the board of education and boards of education, like all other bodies connected with city government, are not free from political influence. Political influence has been one load under which the State university has staggered, and it has not been long since the number of the board of trustees was cut down, because it was too unwieldy, and unharmonious a body to be successful in the conduct of the institution.

While the merits of public libraries are not questioned on general principles, a good subscription library is better than a poor public library, or even a good collection poorly managed. Therefore let nothing be done hastily to change the character or mar the usefulness of so valuable an institution.

### ALADDIN'S CAVE NOWHERE.

A Wonderful Hole in the Ground to Be a Feature of the Chicago Fair.

From The Denver Republican.

There is a well-developed movement on foot here to make what will be the most original and unique attraction at the world's fair—the great mine—a successful undertaking from a monetary and advertising point of view. A plan has been formed, to be known as the American Underground Mining Exhibit Company, with \$1,000,000 capital. It is proposed to raise half the sum in this state, as a large part of the monster mine will be given to working plans of its leading mines.

A shaft 50x12 feet in the clear is to be sunk to a depth of at least fifty feet. The shaft is to be mounted with an iron structure, in which the various hoisting appliances will be placed. Entry rooms to elevators and cages will also be constructed. The shaft will be divided into eight compartments, six for the elevators, one for the air and water columns, and one for "cranks" who may desire to descend by a ladder.

At the bottom of the shaft an enormous pump will be constructed, and at the side of the shaft a pumproom. A corridor in the form of an attic around the shaft, 700 feet in length will be constructed, the floor to be of marble taken from the well-known quarries of the country, lined with plate glass and arranged in another and so on. From the shaft the corridor will be placed a museum containing specimens of ore from every mine in the union. Columns of Colorado marble and Vermont granite, with sandstones and quartzites, will be interspersed.

Outside of this elliptical corridor will be the line of drifts reached by adits. From the outer circle of drifts different excavations will be made, so as to form exact representations of the famous mines. The carbonate silver ore of Leadville will be in one place, the ore of Aspen in another, and so on. From the coal mines, Wisconsin's iron ore and Montana's copper ore will be included, and, in fact, all the prominent mines of the United States will be represented.

It is also proposed to have the various appliances in use in this country seen in actual operation. Electric drills and steam drills can be seen in operation, and the comparative force of the different powders tested. In the great pumprooms the greatest and most powerful apparatus will be in use. Six cages, fitted in a most elaborate style, will make the trip in about five minutes, and each will be constructed to carry from thirty to forty passengers, so that from 20,000 to 40,000 people could pass up and down in one day. The shafts will be lighted with electric lights and sheathed with iron so as to be waterproof. Down below the scene will be a beautiful, rival in brilliancy and picturesque the most gorgeous picture dreamed of by romanceroes of yore. Aladdin's cave would be in comparison a common, every-day hole in the ground.

Mixture of Physiology and Geography.

From The Myerstown, Pa., Enterprise.

The following is an excellent lesson in physiology, in which some of your readers and the Jackson township scholars might be interested. The question asked by the teacher was "In what part of the body is the liver?" and she was a good deal surprised when the tall boy replied: "South of the lungs."

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## PLUNKETT ON BABES.

### HE WANTS GEORGIA RAISED PEOPLE FOR GEORGIA.

He Thinks That We Should Raise Our Own People and Not Howl for Immigration.

The grandest monument that a woman can build to herself is to be the mother of a great, good man.

It was thus I thought while reading, last week, of the celebration of Washington's birthday.

There is a little tomb at Fredericksburg, Va., with the simple inscription, "Mary, the Mother of Washington." It kinder makes Brown mad to hear so much about the "Mother of Washington," and never a word about the old man, "the daddy of Washington."

The only figuring that George's daddy does in connection with the apple tree, and Brown is willing to swear that the mother wunk at George, as much as to say "you are caught, the old man seed you, own up."

"Who was Washington's daddy? What did he do? Where is he buried?" is what Brown is always asking.

There is lots of talk these days about increasing the rights of women. I am like Brown, its the old man that needs a little bragging on. Ever since I can remember the theme of song and story has been the "loving mother." Who ever seed anything writ on or dady?

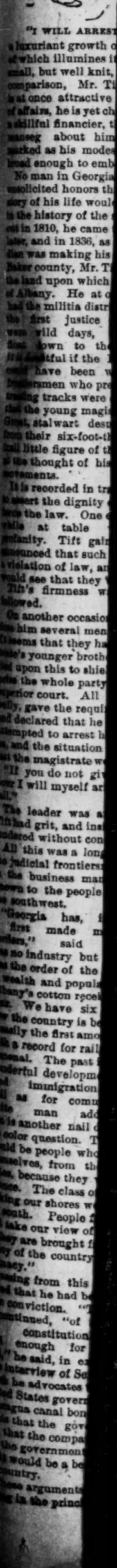
How these wimin who are disposed to "stump speech" can study this thing and not turn about and go to raising boys, is more than I can tell, and how these "society wimin" can work themselves up to thinking that there is greater happiness in the enjoyment of attending fashionable levees than to stay at home all bound around with a flock of children is beyond the finding out of an old man like me. But so it is, and the evil is growing, all to be found out too late that "cannary birds" and poodle dogs will not fill the heart's yearnings in the years to come. They tell me there is danger of France being depopulated from this evil, and that the state of Massachusetts is on or par with France and many other states are drifting there.

The customs of these days make babies unpopular with many good women who are too weak to give up the habit of "gadding," and then there are just grounds for complaint against the custom that has shut the babies out of the church during service. I say take the babies to church, make 'em a



54 and 56 Whitehall Street, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 East Hunter Street, Atlanta, Ga.

mately feels like a friend and a com-  
gone. BILL AM.













# CUTICURA

## BOY DREADFUL PSORIASIS

His Body and Face Covered With White Scales. Suffering Fearful. Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my face, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread over my head, and my hair fell out. I then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head and shoulders being the worst. The white scales fell constantly from my head, shoulders and arms. The skin would thicken and crack and very itchy, and would crack and bleed. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of CUTICURA REMEDIES and after using two boxes CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change, and after I had taken four bottles I was almost cured, and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA and one box of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is growing as good as ever, and so is my eyesight.

MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

**Cuticura Resolvent**  
The New Blood Purifier, internally to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair, have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning and itching almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures?

**At All Times**  
The gratifying of the CUTICURA REMEDIES are that they not only cure the skin, but also cure the blood, and cure the mother and child.

# SORE LEG

Doctors and Remedies.

write you from Wilkes. Your wonderful remedy of a terrible case of sore leg. Now tell me what remedies have again cured me. On the 22nd of last I had the misfortune to get a tickling plaster on it. A week later I had a terrible swelling and it became so painful that I had to go to a surgeon and doctor for two but no good was done. It cost me big money every day. I got worse every day. I made up my mind that I could be helped. I took, in turn, but none had a terrible leg, with a swelling, and pain that almost killed me, and determined to get it cured. I obtained a set of leg was healed up. The terrible sore is left as once a terrible sore worth their weight in gold.

**Why Suffer One Moment**  
From torturing and disgusting skin diseases when a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, and point to speedy, permanent and economical cures, when best physicians and all other remedies fail?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50c; CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, 25c; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, \$1. Prepared by PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., PORTLAND, ME.

# SCALP

IS A

## GUARANTEED SPECIFIC

FOR  
Hysteria, Distress, Nervousness, Pains, Headaches, Prostration, caused by  
Exhaustion, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatocystitis, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatocystitis, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatocystitis.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES  
any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied by a return of the money, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the medicine does not effect a cure.

ISSUED ONLY BY  
JACOBS' PHARMACY, Sole Agents,  
Fietta and Peachtree Streets, Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 357.  
City Bank, Atlanta Constitution, Commercial Agencies.  
Sellers mailed free.

# ASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

well adapted to children that superior to any prescription. H. A. ANCHER, M.D., 100 West 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

# A STUDY IN REAPPORTIONMENT

Of the Congressional Districts of the State Under the Census of 1890.

WHICH GIVES GEORGIA ELEVEN DISTRICTS.

Suggestions as to the Increase—Quite an Interesting Study for the Politicians.

The most important work that the summer session of the general assembly will have before it will be the reapportionment of the congressional districts of the state, which work the constitution of the state requires shall be done by the general assembly first convening after each decennial census.

The official count of the population of the state, as announced a few days ago in THE CONSTITUTION'S Washington dispatches, shows the number to be 1,837,353.

There being eleven districts to be apportioned in Georgia under the reapportionment bill recently passed by congress, the basis for each, ascertained by dividing the whole population by the number of districts, will be 167,032.

Make Your Own Apportionment.  
The following are merely interesting suggestions from different quarters of the state. Of the eleven districts, having ideas of their own, which they would like to put in shape. So make your own figures from the following official population of the counties of the state, with an approximate basis of 167,032, for each district. Then send the result to THE CONSTITUTION.

Appling	8,670	DeKalb	17,189	Jefferson	17,213	Randolph	15,267
Ben	6,114	Dodge	11,452	Johnson	6,129	Richmond	46,194
Bolton	14,608	Douglas	12,906	Laurens	6,129	Rockdale	6,813
Brunswick	8,562	Echols	3,791	Lee	3,071	Screven	14,824
Buwalda	2,516	Effingham	14,750	Liberty	12,987	Spalding	15,117
Camden	10,694	Evans	3,079	Lincoln	6,146	Seward	15,982
Carroll	4,370	Franklin	14,750	Lumpkin	15,102	Talbot	22,107
Catoosa	14,070	Giles	14,750	Madison	8,769	Talbot	12,987
Chatham	15,712	Glenn	14,750	Marion	11,024	Telfair	7,291
Chick	28,501	Greene	14,750	Meriwether	20,710	Thomas	10,553
Chickley	10,468	Hart	14,750	Monroe	11,024	Town	4,064
Clay	2,516	Hawkins	14,750	Murray	11,024	Town	4,064
Clayton	6,114	Henderson	14,750	Nicholson	11,024	Town	4,064
Clayton	6,114	Henderson	14,750	Nicholson	11,024	Town	4,064
Clayton	6,114	Henderson	14,750	Nicholson	11,024	Town	4,064

Following are some interesting studies for the new apportionment. The first is furnished by a well-known politician, who lives in the present fourth district, and who made this calculation for THE CONSTITUTION on condition that his name be withheld.



This gives the new districts—the counties composing which clearly appear above—the following population, approximating the basis:

First District	167,032	Seventh District	167,032
Second District	167,032	Eighth District	167,032
Third District	167,032	Ninth District	167,032
Fourth District	167,032	Tenth District	167,032
Fifth District	167,032	Eleventh District	167,032

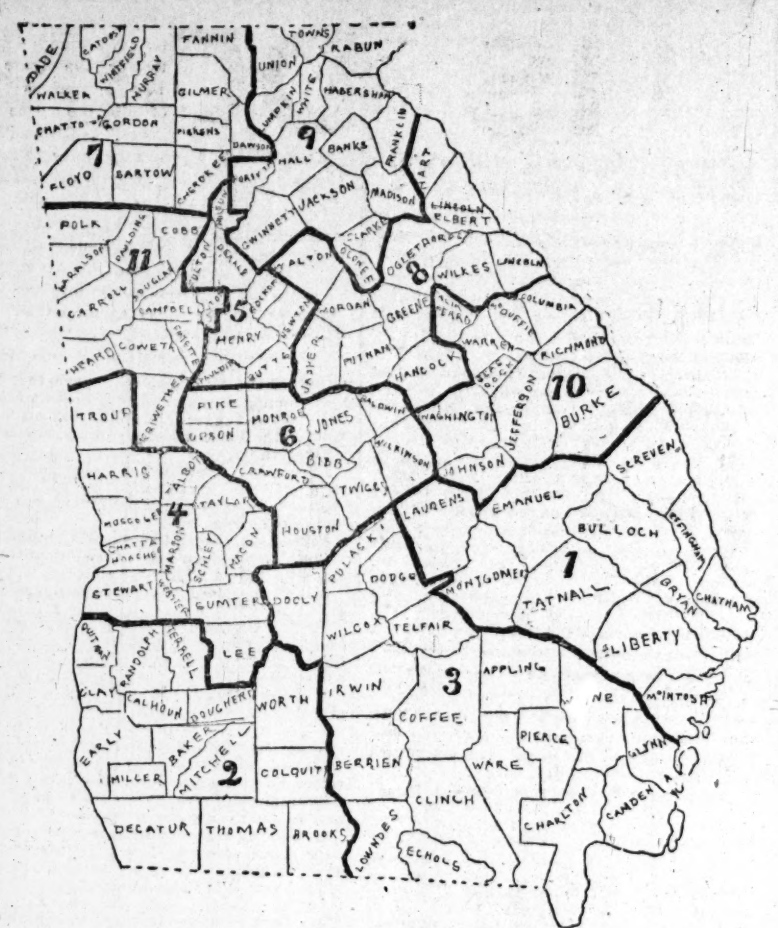
This comes from a Savannah gentleman who deals to a large extent in politics, and who has eyes to congress. Like plan No. 1, it is made with the understanding that its author is not known to the public.



This apportionment the population of the districts would be as follows:

First District	168,405	Seventh District	168,375
Second District	168,272	Eighth District	168,272
Third District	168,465	Ninth District	168,465
Fourth District	168,169	Tenth District	168,169
Fifth District	167,881	Eleventh District	167,881

This comes from a conference of prominent Brunswick gentlemen, who are of the opinion that Brunswick must cut away from the Savannah district. Brunswick is a strong effort before the legislature to have this done, and something like the following apportionment would please them very much:



By this arrangement the Altamaha river becomes the dividing line between the Brunswick and Savannah districts, and Glynn and Chatham counties become, respectively, strong center of the two districts.

The population will be:

First District	164,203	Seventh District	165,768
Second District	165,743	Eighth District	165,743
Third District	166,224	Ninth District	166,224
Fourth District	167,213	Tenth District	167,213
Fifth District	169,071	Eleventh District	169,071

## GENERAL GEORGIA NEWS.

—Morgan superior court convenes on Monday. Columbia county will hold a county fair next fall which will surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in that section. The citizens are laying their plans well ahead, and they propose to make the fair a success in every way.

—The Hartwell Sun says that the report of the shotgun is heard daily on the streets of Hartwell, almost in the center of the town.

—The working gangs on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad must be a hard set. The Hartwell Sun says that the report of the shotgun is heard daily on the streets of Hartwell, almost in the center of the town.

—Some of the farmers of Jackson county have put up a \$20 prize to be given to the one who makes the most list of cotton in five acres, to be paid by the one who enters; also another prize to be given to the one who makes the most on two acres.

—Cypriotes have been infesting Meriwether county, and the local papers say that if they are allowed to remain longer they will bankrupt the people. They do a thriving business, although the articles they sell are generally worthless.

—And now the citizens of Americus are talking of an exposition. The Recorder has opened the ball, and says that many citizens are in favor of it.

—Here is the very latest from the Georgia turnip: Captain A. C. Bell, of Americus, says he has a turnip in his garden measuring seven feet across, and with a top so high and strong that the small boys climb it. A pair of milks will have to be used to top it up. Mr. D. C. N. Burkholder lectures at Harmony Alliance next Friday, and will make turnips—and this special turnip—the main feature of his talk.

—Deputy Sheriff Wood, of Cherokee county, N. C., wrote a card to the sheriff of Pickens county recently, asking him to send him the coat he left there. But the Georgia sheriff has in- cluded Wood that if he wants his coat he must come after it. It will be remembered that Wood came to Georgia recently and arrested a prisoner without a requisition or other legal authority. He was himself arrested, but escaped. It is presumed that he left in his shirt sleeves.

—Abbeville's bid for the Baptist Female college is \$10,000, and a beautiful site for the building.

—It is expected that the committee from the five Baptist associations which propose the establishment of a female seminary somewhere in south Georgia will make its report in a day or so. Those in America, who are probably in a position to know, think the seminary will be located there. American people will make quite a liberal donation to the school if it is decided to locate it there.

—The Augusta Evening News is disposed to doubt the charge made against him while in that city. The News says:

"While it is true that the 'colonel' was a little off his base while spending one hour or so in Augusta, he did not annoy any one, nor make himself a nuisance to the public generally. Augusta is not so small a town as it is sometimes represented to be. A little fun while going through the country? True, John partook of several swigs of good old Augusta beer, but this fact only tended to put him in a good humor, and he showed more of a disposition to be friendly than to knock 'em out. Whereas if he had drunk an equal quantity of Atlanta liquor, he would have given the police and citizens of that town a great trouble. John knows a good thing when he sees it."

—The next meeting of the Georgia Teachers' Association will be held at Brunswick April 24th-25th. All railroads in Georgia belonging to the Southern Passenger Association, have granted a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold April 24th-25th, will be of iron-clad signature form, and limited to a continuous passage in each direction, with extreme limit May 5th, 1904. The Central railroad of Georgia will sell tickets for this occasion from coupon stations only. An educational exhibit will again be held in connection with the meeting of the association. The present executive committee has arranged an entertaining and instructive order of exercises, and the citizens of Brunswick will spare neither labor nor expense in making the occasion a great social event. Two steamer excursions have been arranged—one to St. Simon's beach, the other to Cumberland island.

—Dublin's prohibition election comes off on Wednesday next, and a lively time is anticipated.

—The Pulaski Recorder says that a party composed of thirty-three men and five dogs met at Harkins' graveyard, in Pulaski county, without guns and on foot, to have a day's sport hunting rabbits. They caught eleven rabbits, killed one marsh hen with a stick, caught four woodrats and killed five snakes, as he again held in connection with the meeting of the association. The present executive committee has arranged an entertaining and instructive order of exercises, and the citizens of Brunswick will spare neither labor nor expense in making the occasion a great social event. Two steamer excursions have been arranged—one to St. Simon's beach, the other to Cumberland island.

—Baseball has experienced a revival in many Georgia towns, and local games are being played daily.

—The Georgia newspapers are determined to immortalize Rev. Sam Jones' battle with the mayor of Palestine. The Macon County Citizen has done it up in rhyme.

It was to distant Palestine,  
A wicked Texas town,  
Our saintly Samuel went  
To bring salvation down.  
"We have the Word already,  
And no Saviour re-quir'd,"  
Said the mayor of the boro',  
And his eyes were flashing fire.  
But Jones labored with him,  
(Expounding the Word again,  
Until the mayor's classic features  
Bore the brand of Cana.

—Dublin Post: "Mr. J. D. Smith requests us to state emphatically that he was not in the famous 'caucus' at the capital in Atlanta, as has been published, and that, if necessary, he can furnish the proof of his assertion. He says that the papers have done him an injustice in repeatedly connecting him with an affair concerning which he has not the slightest personal knowledge. He desires the papers to give notice the same publicity they did the notice connecting him with the caucus."



## In Time of Peace Prepare for War.

Your constitution is a citadel, the present season, with its unwarmed and sudden changes of weather, the enemy attacking it. Are you fortified to withstand these attacks? If not, you will need something of the following:

## Compound Dovers Powder and Quinine Capsules

For all kinds of colds in the head, it is "the" remedy. Prescribed by all physicians. Price 25c.

## BOTTLED ELECTRICITY!

A safe and certain cure for headache, influenza, catarrh, neuralgia, cold in the head, etc. The frequent occurrence of these afflictions warrants this remedy a place in every household. Price 50c.

## SYRUP TAR AND WILD CHERRY.

The most pleasant and effective cough syrup upon the market. For children, there is nothing to equal it. So fully confident are we of its high merits that we cheerfully refund money when not satisfactory. Price 15 and 40c.

## DR. FRED PALMER'S TOLU COUGH MIXTURE.

The constantly growing popularity of this preparation is something astounding. Year after year its sale has increased, so that today we are hardly able to meet the demand. Give it a trial and be convinced. Price 25 and 50c.

## Jacobs' Emulsion Cod Liver Oil,

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITE, LIME AND SODA.  
After years of careful study and extensive research, we have at last reached the height of perfection. In flavor, taste and curative value, it is unsurpassed. It is acceptable to the most delicate stomachs, and readily taken by young and old.

For deep-seated colds of long standing and consumption in its first stages it stands unrivaled. Do not wait until you are an incurable victim of that scourge of mankind, consumption, but use our Emulsion in time. Remember an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Price 25 and 50c a bottle.

Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, Pint, 50c; half pint, 25c.

## Eucalyptus Lozenges.

Made after a formula of Sir Morrel McKenzie. Prescribed by the most eminent specialists of this country. Price 25c.

## JACOBS' GLYCERINE JELLY AND WHITE ROSES.

The most delightful application for chapped hands and face. Price 25c.

## A RARE BARGAIN!

1,000 jars of Pure Vaseline, in handsome white porcelain jars, which must be sold before the 1st of May. Price reduced from 50c to 25c. The jar alone is worth the money. See display in Peachtree street show window.

All patent medicines and goods in the drug line retailed at wholesale prices.

## JACOBS' PHARMACY,

CORNER PEACHTREE AND MARITIME STS.







## HOW THEY MARRY.

TRADES OF LIFE AMONG THE BOERS OF AFRICA.

Engagements Dangerously Easy—The Way Boer Ladies Dress—The Ostrich Industry—Hunting Lions.

Pretoria, South Africa, January 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—You have, of course, never seen a young Boer when he goes wooing, but he is quite a conspicuous figure. Custom demands that he rig himself out in a particular costume when he goes upon a courting expedition. His costume consists of a neat-fitting pair of corduroy breeches, fine, black cloth coat and vest, displaying an immense expanse of drilled shirt front, a nice pair of gaiters covers his feet, and an immensely large hat with high pointed crown, rests firmly set on his head. He must mount a black horse, using a brand new saddle. Arriving at the house where he expects to make a conquest, he is cordially invited in, when he joins in conversation on current topics with the rest of the household until bedtime, when all retire to rest excepting young Adonis and his inamorata. The former being supplied with a pipe and an abundance of tobacco, the two are conducted to an apartment by themselves. Here they sit as far apart as possible and silently contemplate each other. Meanwhile Adonis fills the room with clouds of smoke from his pipe. After a lapse of several hours spent in this manner the wooer takes courage and says: "Gretchen, gy vet ek hieft gy byle lei!" (Margaret, you know I love you dearly)—and she replies with a simple "Ja." Another spell of silence, until toward morning he asks the momentous question: "Gretchen, will gy mein vrouw werden?" (Margaret, will you be my wife?) The answer is again "Ja." Nothing more is said until the family assembles for breakfast, when the preliminaries are settled and the wedding day set. Rather too platonic a way of courting, I fancy, to suit the tastes of young America.

The Boers do not have long engagements. They last three months at the most, during which time the young couple may be seen walking in public hand in hand or riding together. The Boer ladies are great horsewomen, using a man's saddle, on which they sit sideways (if in the country, they assume a man's position on the horse), balancing themselves with perfect ease and grace. The wedding is a scene of rejoicing and genuine festivities. The ceremony is first performed at the magistrate's office, and then at the church follow the religious exercises in the presence of a few friends. After the church party adjourns to the house of the bride's father, approaching which may be seen, in addition to the church party, a long line of carts and men on horseback, galloping and tearing along in wild disorder, singing, drinking and playing musical instruments, everybody being more or less under the influence of intoxicants. Arriving at the house, feasting, drinking and dancing are indulged in until exactly midnight, when all is stopped and the bride and groom are conducted to their chamber and locked in until exactly 1 o'clock, when they are brought forth again, and the wedding is carried on with increased vigor until the morning sun breaks in, revealing and dispersing a motley group of haggard, weary and headachy revelers. The Boers are, as a rule, good dancers. Besides a variety of square and round dances they excel in step dancing, the Irish jigs and sailors' hornpipe being favorites.

The ladies are handsome, tall and of good figure; inclined, however, towards corpulence at middle age. Blue eyes and light hair predominate. Feet and hands large. A young man going to a store and being carried in a cart, is not an uncommon incident. The ladies' dress is a fantastic style. A Boer young lady considers a dress of five or six colors, a headgear in which are blended the most startling contrasts—green, yellow, red, brown, etc.—with a handkerchief to match, tied over the face to serve as a veil, de rigueur. The climate being always moderate, they dress in light garments and seldom wear stockings and bustles, and light lacing is something as yet unknown and unheard of. A Boer young lady is a flirt. Many are the simple blunders she makes to bring her beau to her feet. A very slight marked attention on his part may be construed into something far more serious than he intended, and the unlucky swain may have a big lubberly brother or cousin to settle with before he is aware. Your correspondent once, at a dancing party, showed some attention to a young lady—a 200-pounder, but a splendid dancer—by dancing with her above the average ones usually allotted to mere friends. After she had entirely appropriated him, until late in the evening, wishing to escape her, he made his way out of the house and lay down in one of the wagons. Being somewhat fatigued he fell asleep. However, the wagon was not to be outdone or so soon ended, and on waking up he found her sitting in the wagon quietly waiting his awakening, being inclined to enter into the holy matrimony at that time and wishing to be married before he discovered that a trip to the States would be necessary would be very beneficial.

## A STORMY SCENE

WHICH OCCURRED IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

In Which Ben Hill, of Georgia, and William L. Yancey, of Alabama, Were the Principals.

The recent exciting scenes in congress remind the knowing ones of an incident of a stormy character occurring in a secret session of the senate of the confederate states, when there was a violent rupture between two famous southern men whose names now belong to our common history—Ben Hill, of Georgia, and William L. Yancey, of Alabama. Both men are now in their graves, and as far as we know, neither one ever saw in print any reference to the episode which came so near ending in the immediate death of Yancey, and which still has the touch of fatality about it. Mutual friends at the time made every effort to keep the facts from the newspapers of the day, and the story has doubtless been forgotten by nearly all who ever did hear anything about the difficulty and its ending. In the forthcoming "Life of Mr. Yancey," one of the series of biographies of illustrious Americans—doubtless the details will be given, as it is known that, before his death, the distinguished Alabamian gave a friend of his all the particulars, with the request that he see that justice was done to both the senators. A word of reference here may not be uninteresting to your readers.

Both of the eminent southerners were of fiery and impassioned nature, and neither, doubtless, the gentler and more brilliant of the two, although his attainments were not so popular nor so varied as those of Senator Hill, who was, in fact, one of the greatest men the south has produced in the more modern era. Yancey was a finer scholar, was less excitable, and was more winning in his manner. Indeed, I have referred to him as the most perfect and noblest character the nation has ever produced, and he has been misjudged by all who did not know him intimately, and especially by people of the north. Yancey was to the south what Wendell Phillips was to the north—a man of transcendent intellect of violent hates, yet of a generous kindly nature, with a heart overflowing with love and goodness. And yet Phillips was not a patriot, a union that upheld slavery; nor was Yancey in love with a union which was to be controlled by fanatics who were willing to override the constitution in their hates.

Yancey was not an original secessionist; that fact must be remembered in his favor. He violently opposed nullification, and only became a follower and advocate of secession when I have referred to, in some patriotic belief that nothing but a cutting loose from the abolitionists of the north could bring justice to the south.

Like Phillips, Yancey was an orator of the very highest order. In the purity of his passion, there was an absolute intolerance of what he conceived to be wrong. He despised the duplicity of the mere politician; he abhorred everything that smacked of even the semblance of trickery or knavery in politics, and he died with clean hands and a pure heart, if he was a secessionist, at the last. It was Yancey's lofty character, and his utter devotion to the cause of the south, that made him the favorite of the people of the south, and his impugnation of the motives of the Georgian, at the time I have referred to, in some patriotic belief that nothing but a cutting loose from the confederate senate, Hill, whose sense of honor was the very highest, instantly resented the imputation, and by way of adding emphasis to his indignation in the enforcement of his resolution, he hurled a heavy desk inkstand at the Alabamian. The blow was aimed with such precision and force that, striking Yancey in the region of the temple, it felled him, and he lay in a fainting swoon, well nigh proving fatal on the spot. Friends interfered, and that was the end of the trouble there. Yancey told subsequently that the wound was accidentally inflicted by a boy on the street.

The great Alabamian never fully recovered from the effects of the blow. Just before he died he told a confidential friend of the particular incident, and it was believed at the time that his death was indeed hastened by the unfortunate occurrence.

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**RIDING ON WIRES.**

**THE SUSPENDED CABLE RAILROAD SEEMS TO BE ASSURED.**

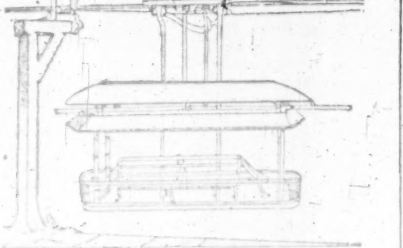
The Car as It Is—A Description of the Way It Works—The Company and Its Patents.

Is it possible that the thing is practicable? Every other person who has read the newspaper account of the workings of suspended cable railway has asked that question.

The cut given herewith will probably give a better idea of the workings of the car than any description can give; but Mr. Sam Goode, who is one of the heavy stockholders of the company, has many interesting things to say about the car and the way it is operated.

"The patentee is, as you know, Mr. Alexander P. Nelms," said Mr. Goode. "Mr. Charles P. Turner, an expert engineer, is associated with us, and he has been busy with Mr. Nelms in perfecting the invention. We are compelled, under the terms of our charter, to begin work on the proposed line within sixty days from the granting of the charter and the line shall be in operation within six months from the beginning of the work."

"The cars are about the size of the average street car, measuring sixteen feet long and six and a half feet wide, and though built upon



the same line of construction, are much lighter, while equally as strong. They are 'double-enders' and may be operated from either platform. Finally fixed in the body are the suspension bars which hold the weight of the car in transit. At the end of these bars are large, strong grooved wheels which run over the track.

The stationary cables are tensioned, 'overrunning' and these cables are the grip bar, which is a thick, 4 x 12 inch bar of steel, another cable known as the traction cable gives power to the car and its speed or stop is controlled by the same adjustment.

A peculiar automatic arrangement sets a brake upon the car when it reaches the end of the line, and when it leaves the steps, the car goes on its own wheels and stands high above the ground, so that they insure an average height of twelve feet from the cables to the ground, and the supporting posts, every one of which are tested to withstand the strain of six times more than the traffic will ever demand.

"We first thought of using a one-and-a-half inch diameter cable, with a breaking strain of seventy tons, but after abundant consultation with our cable contractors we decided upon using a two-inch cable with a breaking strain of 125 tons.

"The traction cable will be three-fourths of an inch in diameter, sufficiently strong to transmit 100-horse power.

"Some questions have been asked as to how we will overcome the oscillation of the car when ascending and in transit, and nothing is easier to explain. All wave motions at opposite angles counteract each other. Every one who has had experience with a bicycle knows that as the speed is increased the wavering motion decreases, and on this ground we look for little or no oscillation.

"The car will travel about eighteen inches from the ground, except where it crosses the railroad tracks at these points we will go up high enough to clear the largest locomotives, or a brakeman on the top of moving freight trains—say twenty feet.

"The engine we have at our main plant to operate the line first petitioned for, is 100-horse power, and according to all experts this engine can operate our full complement of sixty cars, which is a greater number than is now used by any other street car company here.















# CONSCIOUS FRUIT AND PERCING FROST.

## FIRST WE WILL HAVE THE SECOND WAS NOT TOO SEVERE.

### FROM THE GREAT FRUIT CENTERS

#### Come Expressions of Hope for a Big Crop.

There is some diversity of opinion as to the effect of the late frost on the fruit crop. From Fort Valley, Thomasville, Augusta, Griffin, Albany and other fruit centers, The Constitution has sought some indication of the future by interviews with well-known growers, and the result follows:

While the opinion is expressed that a very heavy frost would kill the crop, the damage depends upon the forwardness of the season. As the weather was cold during January, budding was retarded. This, added to the fact that the failure of the crop last year was not so great as it was in 1901, is a factor in the opinion of the growers.

Mr. J. R. Forrester, of Fort Valley, says: "I do not think the present cold wave will do the crop any damage. Even if a few of the more forward of the fruit are killed it will not affect the crop, but instead of making it of better quality. It has not advanced enough to be greatly injured. The trees are all in full bloom. The melons are none of them up. I think the fruit prospect is good." Mr. W. O. Tilton, of Tifton, was in the city on a business trip, and he remarked to the reporter: "I think the fruit outlook is very bright. The peach crop is running high, and in fact to satisfy it fifty or more buds have been examined under a strong magnifying glass, revealing the fact that, so far, the crop of peaches and pears was entirely safe, owing to the fact that the cold wave of last March struck them when they were not so far advanced as they were this year. The very best information the opinion is that the fruit is still safe, and the cold wave will prove beneficial."

The Griffin District. Mr. J. R. Forrester, of Griffin, Ga., says: "I think this cold wave will prove very beneficial. At least, those who have been in the valley today express themselves as very hopeful as to both fruit and oats. However, the fall crop is insignificant in this section. The warm weather of the past few weeks retarded the fruit buds to swelling, and, in many instances, the buds of the later varieties are in bloom. These, it is claimed, are killed, if not killed."

Thomas county is the home of the LeConte, and is justly famous as one of the greatest peach-growing sections in the south, if not in the country. The original LeConte tree now growing within three hours' ride of Thomasville. It is of immense size, about forty years old, perfectly healthy, and produces a large and productive crop. The Chinese, Mikado, Hancin, Danyu, Madam von Seibold are the leading varieties yet introduced in this county. Mr. Varney, the late producer of the LeConte tree, who is now in the city, has examined his tree, and he is of the opinion that all fruit in bloom in this section is safe.

The Cold Wave in Boston. Mr. J. R. Forrester, of Boston, says: "I think this cold wave will prove very beneficial. At least, those who have been in the valley today express themselves as very hopeful as to both fruit and oats. However, the fall crop is insignificant in this section. The warm weather of the past few weeks retarded the fruit buds to swelling, and, in many instances, the buds of the later varieties are in bloom. These, it is claimed, are killed, if not killed."

Savannah's Truck Prospect. Mr. J. R. Forrester, of Savannah, says: "I think this cold wave will prove very beneficial. At least, those who have been in the valley today express themselves as very hopeful as to both fruit and oats. However, the fall crop is insignificant in this section. The warm weather of the past few weeks retarded the fruit buds to swelling, and, in many instances, the buds of the later varieties are in bloom. These, it is claimed, are killed, if not killed."

The Peach Crop Will Be Good. Mr. J. R. Forrester, of Thomasville, says: "I think this cold wave will prove very beneficial. At least, those who have been in the valley today express themselves as very hopeful as to both fruit and oats. However, the fall crop is insignificant in this section. The warm weather of the past few weeks retarded the fruit buds to swelling, and, in many instances, the buds of the later varieties are in bloom. These, it is claimed, are killed, if not killed."

Mr. W. W. Thompson, of the LeConte tree, whose opinion is probably of as much weight as that of any other fruit grower in this section, says: "I think this cold wave will prove very beneficial. At least, those who have been in the valley today express themselves as very hopeful as to both fruit and oats. However, the fall crop is insignificant in this section. The warm weather of the past few weeks retarded the fruit buds to swelling, and, in many instances, the buds of the later varieties are in bloom. These, it is claimed, are killed, if not killed."

as much about the matter as any man in the state. He says: "All my advice is to put it off. Every man I meet says we will have a magnificent yield of peaches, fruit. My own observation bears out what I hear. I never saw more favorable indications in my life. Blooming orchards are seen on every side in Bibb and adjoining counties. The exchange feels very much elated at the bright prospects before it. Based on present signs, we are preparing to handle a vast quantity of fruit, especially peaches. You can say that I have no doubt of an abundant yield, if a freeze doesn't come."

Mr. M. Houser, of Fort Valley, is president of the Macon Fruit Exchange. The Constitution inquired of him concerning the fruit outlook. He said: "I am just from Houston county, where the frost has been very heavy. Many of our people grow nothing but peaches, and we are authority on the subject. I am confident in saying that the peach yield of 1901 will be a large one as Georgia has known since the war, provided, of course, no disaster befalls it. A freeze to do great damage must be severe. Orchards are in bloom all over Houston county, and the sight is not only beautiful but inspiring. Orchards which only burst into blossom in a single night. Yes, I calculate on a magnificent yield, if the weather continues seasonable."

The cold snap necessarily makes the fruiters apprehensive that the bright outlook may turn into a blight. A frost will do no damage at this time but a hard frost would make it of better quality. It has not advanced enough to be greatly injured. The trees are all in full bloom. The melons are none of them up. I think the fruit prospect is good."

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plums, and he informs me that the outlook is very discouraging. His trees are heavily loaded with fruit, but are in just such a condition that a frost will be most damaging, and he has serious fears that his promising crop may after all prove a failure. The trees, Mr. Forrester says, blossomed this year about a month earlier than in former years, and that unless there should be a heavy frost during March, which is not improbable, the trees will be severely injured, and the young fruit will be too tender to withstand the cold."

Wild plums are the only trees that yield fruit to any extent in this section. A big frost would be a disaster to the plum grower, and the outlook for a crop of plums is very favorable. The trees, however, are vigorous and the outlook for a crop of plums is very favorable. The trees, however, are vigorous and the outlook for a crop of plums is very favorable.

Mr. L. L. Levy is very successful in the cultivation of fruit trees. He has a number of young trees, and says they are very healthy and strong, and that the heavy frost has in no way hurt his trees. Like the preceding gentleman, he says his orchard is in full bloom, and that there is nothing to prevent a large yield of fruit from the trees. In conversation with a number of small growers, I find that they are all in the opinion that the fruit trees have never been in a healthier or more vigorous condition than at the present time, and that the early start of the season is a very good thing.

Opinions Around Augusta. Mr. J. R. Forrester, of Augusta, says: "I think this cold wave will prove very beneficial. At least, those who have been in the valley today express themselves as very hopeful as to both fruit and oats. However, the fall crop is insignificant in this section. The warm weather of the past few weeks retarded the fruit buds to swelling, and, in many instances, the buds of the later varieties are in bloom. These, it is claimed, are killed, if not killed."

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killed. I made a total failure last year. Strawberries are just now coming out, and I think my crop is good. Mr. Whitehead, whose orchard is in the north of the city, says that the apple crop will be good. The trees, he says, blossomed this year about a month earlier than in former years, and that unless there should be a heavy frost during March, which is not improbable, the trees will be severely injured, and the young fruit will be too tender to withstand the cold."

Mr. C. C. Nichols thought the peach crop very uncertain. Some of his trees had blossomed, and the cold might kill the fruit. No other fruit trees had blossomed yet. Mr. Nichols' orchard had not yet put out as early as usual. The peach trees were in bloom, and the plum trees were in bloom. From every source the general opinion was very encouraging, and unless an unprecedented bad frost should come in March a splendid crop of fruit will be the result.

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# THE EXPOSITION.

## THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES ALL HAND AT WORK.

### The Exhibits of Georgia Wood and Marble Will Be Especially Fine—Negotiations for Famous Attractions.

While the work of systematic organization has been going on, much attention has been given, even this early, to the details of the exposition. Special efforts toward identifying the agricultural class with it have been made, and with the view of bringing the farmers here with evidences of their progress and specimens of their products. It is also the purpose to bring here the best display to be had of Georgia wood and marble and the greatest and best of all kinds of minerals.

Captain H. J. Cornick, last year in charge of the Bartow county exhibit, while visiting at the exposition office last week, stated that the mineral and wood exhibit of his county at the next exposition will surpass anything ever shown in this line before. Everybody is most enthusiastic and cheerfully willing to assist the management in the earnest undertaking to make the show a model one, and the grandest one Atlanta has ever produced.

The management will have on exhibition the best display of the output of every manufacturing industry in the Piedmont region. In the classified department of the exposition many important improvements will be made over last year. The new premium catalogue is now in course of preparation. The list will be ready for distribution in thirty days. It will prove the most liberal and inviting yet shown and its thorough and careful distribution will bring hundreds of exhibitors who have never before shown specimens of any kind at the Atlanta exposition.

The grounds and buildings are in perfect condition, the machinery is new and in first-class order, and everything is in shape for the achievement of the grand results promised and assured. The transportation facilities to the fair grounds have been doubled. The Air-Line can easily handle 400 people an hour on the fifteen minute schedule. The electric railway could nearly handle 1,000 in one hour last year, and this year, it is claimed, its increased rolling stock will more than double that. The street railroad will also increase the number of its cars and turnouts, and will probably handle 2,000 people an hour. Among the directors are to be found men of imagination, sound sense, executive ability and originality. They will frequently meet with the executive officers to exchange ideas and make suggestions as to what the people are most anxious to see. The result will be that the grand collection of interesting and amusing attractions will be secured. Nothing has been definitely settled as to the class of entertainments to be secured, but whatever is selected will be good and entirely new.

There is for instance the great military pyrotechnic spectacle entitled "The Siege of Vera Cruz." The handling of the American troops, the bombing of the forts, the destruction of the fortress and castle of San Juan, and finally the burning of Vera Cruz, will combine a series of stirring pictures equal to any spectacle ever witnessed in this country. The stars and stripes flutter everywhere in the breeze; the debarcation of the troops will commence; one gun fired will give the signal to "give away" shot and shell will open upon the city, and all along the line fighting will commence; trenches will be opened by the sappers and miners, and batteries constructed for heavy guns and mortars; the Mexicans will open a vigorous cannonade upon the trenches, which will be still more effectively returned by the Americans. Toppling walls and blazing roofs will mark where the booming shots and flaming shells have fallen. The Americans will force the enemy back, dash forward to the fortification, and secure the guns, and the battle will open in earnest. The attractions of the highest order are under consideration.

LOCAL NEWS BRIEFLY PUT. Now it is Walton street's turn. The march of Atlanta's commercial progress keeps crowding the residences from the central portion of the city, and now comes the story of a magnificent business block that is going up on Walton street. Mr. W. M. Dickson is about to build on his property on Walton street a four-story business block, which will be one of the handsomest of the many handsome new buildings of the year. The building will have a frontage of forty feet on Walton. Mr. Dickson's lot lies between Fairlie and Forsyth, directly opposite the Talmadge hotel. The building has already been leased by the Standard Wagon Company. It will be thoroughly equipped for their business, and will cost between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

Rev. N. R. Keeling has perfected arrangements by which his machine is to be manufactured here in Atlanta. "I have been over the south," said Mr. Keeling, who comes here from Anderson, S. C., "and after a thorough examination into the merits of different cities, have found that Atlanta is by all odds the best place in the south for manufacturing of all kinds. So I have made an arrangement with Van Winkle & Co. for the manufacture of my machines. That will bring here a wholly new industry as we expect to have a pipe-welding and coil-bending establishment in connection with this business. We will make here in Atlanta a complete line of machinery—something that never has been done before. Our machines will run from five tons to 100 tons in capacity."

The Grady monument committee took action upon two important matters yesterday. These were: The material out of which the monument is to be made, and The location of the monument. Under the terms of the contract with Sculptor Doyle, that gentleman was to make suggestions to the committee as to the material to be used in the monument, the final decision being left to the committee. Mr. Doyle suggested Georgia granite, selecting the sample furnished by the Southern Granite Company from their quarries at Constitution. The committee promptly, and it might be added, enthusiastically approved the suggestion. The exact location has not been determined but the committee favors Marietta street at some point between Peachtree and Forsyth. It was thought best not to locate it right at the junction of Broad and Marietta on account of the great travel right at that point, but either midway between Broad and Peachtree, was favored by the members of the committee. Messrs. Falvey, Hill and Howell were appointed a sub-committee to go before the council and present the matter and fix upon the location.

Entrance Postponed.—The East Tennessee road, contrary to announcement and general expectation, will not enter the union depot today. Several delays have yet to be perfected, which are the main obstacle to the entrance of the road at present. Tracks must be changed in the shed, and the baggage rooms must be altered so as to make room for the East Tennessee baggage. Then the ticket agents have yet to make out their monthly report, which are exhaustive and will require three or four days' hard work. After taking all these things into consideration the heads of the road yesterday telegraphed the local officials of the road to announce that the day of entrance had been postponed until Sunday, the 29th inst.

A Street Scene. At 114 Whitehall street, at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, a street scene was witnessed. A crowd of people were gathered around a horse-drawn carriage, which was being loaded with goods. The scene was one of busy activity, and the people were all dressed in their best attire. The carriage was a fine one, and the driver was a well-dressed man. The scene was a typical one of a busy city street, and it was a good one to see.

# THE GRADY HOSPITAL.

## THE WORK IS ALREADY FAR ADVANCED.

### Surprising Magnitude of the Affairs—The Only Way to Appreciate It is to Go and See It.

The Grady hospital is well under way, and it would pay the people of Atlanta to go and see it. When you get there you will be surprised to see how large the grounds are. If a real estate man had been told a year ago that he could pick up three acres of land within half a mile of the Kimball house for \$16,000, the chances are that he would have closed the trade without looking at the property. It is an amazing good fortune that the building committee hit upon this site. It is large, high and convenient. A wilderness of cabins had to be pulled down, but the discerning eyes of these men saw the transformation that would take place when the \$90,000 had been planted there, and they bought it.

The public do not seem to appreciate the magnitude of the work. Have you ever been out there—you who have read this? No, but you know where it is—out to the right of Edgewood avenue, on Butler street. Yes, but if you haven't been there, you have no conception of the commanding position of the grounds. Bounded on four sides by streets, it covers a whole square of the highest ground this side of the Air-Line road on the farther end of the Boulevard. Clean out the smoky-looking cabins around it and the pile of brick and mortar now arising will look like a city set upon a hill.

The plans have been published and The Constitution has printed a good cut of the administrative building, but that is only a feature. It gives no conception of the plan in its extensive details. Go on the ground and stand upon the main building steps to the south. Away off, a hundred yards or so, you see a fine slate-roofed building. They are colored wards. There are twelve of them, larger brick buildings, some distance nearer, are the white wards. The brick building midway between the boiler room, engine room, laundry and kitchen. All these are connected by a gallery which runs around the premises, and is 800 feet long. In some places it is two stories high. All the way it is walled in with glass to let the sunlight in, and exclude the rain and cold. Hot pipes the whole length keep it comfortably warm.

The idea is that a patient coming into the colored ward, and taking the elevator to the operating room in the main building through this corridor on trucks. The door of the sick is so carefully looked after that the threshold has been left open, the door of the operating room to keep from jarring the trucks when a sick man is brought in. The operating room is arranged amphitheater style for clinics, and the height of the room is two stories. The pay wards, twelve or fifteen in number, are the main building. The patients for the white wards are brought into the operating room from the Butler street side, and into the colored wards from another street. In the wards the ventilation is very thorough. The white wards are 40x105, with six windows and five skylights. The main hall for the sick contains forty beds, and the large room in front is reserved for nurses and appliances. But there is no use in telling you all this. You ought to go out and see it. Walk out there the first sunny Sunday or weekday. You have twenty minutes to spare. The Edgewood electric line passes within 150 yards of the hospital. When you come back if you don't feel like taking a little rest at that hospital you are not the clean white rick.

THE THEATER THIS WEEK. McKee Rankin in "The Canuck." McKee Rankin, so well known as one of the best character actors of America, will present Monday and Tuesday, at the "Theater," the comedy-drama, "The Canuck," in which he has secured his latest success as "Jean Baptiste Canuck." The character in which Mr. Rankin will be seen is that of a French-Canadian farmer, bearing a strong resemblance to the character of "The Canuck," and his later creation in "The Old Home-Place."

It is a creation which has never been seen on the stage before, which makes it all the more interesting. Comedy and pathos are exquisitely intermingled, the plot and the action are unusual degree of interest, and the whole abounds in beautiful pictures of rural home life. An exchange has this season taken to a great deal of character acting, the comedy is enlivened with several songs and dances, and the drama is a masterpiece of the French-Canadian farmer, with his honest, unpolished, but and quite a number of the American stage. Mr. Rankin is supported by his original New York company, including the finished actress, Miss Mabel Bert, who plays the role of the French-Canadian farmer's wife, the comedian, whose performance of "Cyrus Stebbins," the old Vermont farmer, is a treat to lovers of good comedy. The entire cast is composed of first-class artists.

"The Fat Men's Club." The title of this play is full of promises, and our exchanges say that it does not deceive. We will have it next Friday and Saturday, and our old friend, F. C. Stewart, of the "Theater," who will appear in it. We need no other commentary of the event than the following from the Atlanta Herald of last Wednesday: "If there was ever a delighted audience in the Moulin theatre it was the audience that witnessed the performance last night of 'The Fat Men's Club.' All the old-time stereotyped expressions descriptive of an audience when you yawn and of people shrieking with laughter have been brought into use to describe the way this performance was received. The play was a fairly funny in the first act, reduced the spectators to fits of laughter in the second, and made them forget all their dignity in the last two acts. 'How was this accomplished?' 'By the most simple means of introducing traps into the plot. The public has been taught by Hoyt that the highest form of fun is the practical joke, and rather expected that 'The Fat Men's Club' would be the usual four corners of this sort of joke. Well, there proved to be plenty of practical joking in the piece, but that was not the great deal of satirizing of the follies and foibles of humanity, and this was so well arranged and cleverly done that it was the most amusing feature of the performance."

The plot relates an episode in the life history of a French-Canadian farmer, whose existence is a desire to produce an opera. He is a very fat man, who is easily persuaded in the furtherance of his ambition, and is a very good natured man. He is the victim of the plot of his wife and relatives to cure him of his operatic mania. Mr. J. C. Stewart is the author of the play, and a more thoroughgoing humorist it would be hard to find. He was aided by a very good cast, and the play was a very good one. The company was a very good one, and the play was a very good one. The company was a very good one, and the play was a very good one.

TIMBERLAKE AND TATE. The Renowned Watering Place Man Goes to Tennessee Springs. Mr. J. A. C. Timberlake, who made so many friends and so much reputation as a summer-resort hotel man at Tallulah Falls, the famous resort of the North Georgia mountains, has just closed a trade with Mr. Tomlinson, owner of Tate Springs, for the coming season, and will take charge of the hotel at that place. Mr. Timberlake is a famous historical place. It has one of the finest hotels in the entire south, and the waters are famous for their medicinal qualities. The hotel is a very good one, and the waters are very good. The hotel is a very good one, and the waters are very good.

The F. W. C. T. U.—The Ys will give an entertainment, "The Hatchet Party," at Trinity church, Thursday evening, March 5th, at 8 o'clock. This entertainment is to be given for the benefit of the Ys. The entertainment is a very good one, and the Ys are very good. The entertainment is a very good one, and the Ys are very good.



## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.  
 The Daily, per year, \$5.00  
 The Sunday (22 to 35 Pages), per year, 2.00  
 The Daily and Sunday, per year, 6.00  
 The Weekly, per year (13 Pages), 1.00  
 All Editions Sent Postpaid to any address.  
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances, unless accompanied by return postage.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY,  
 Eastern Advertising Agents.  
 Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION  
 Will be delivered to any address in the city by carriers every morning at 67 cents per calendar month.  
 The price of a postage stamp a day pays for all the news of the world.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 1, 1891.

## An Important Announcement.

Hereafter the subscription price of THE CONSTITUTION will be as follows:  
 The Daily, \$6.00 per year.  
 The Sunday, \$2.00 per year.  
 The Daily and Sunday, \$8.00 per year.  
 The Weekly, \$1.00 per year.

Thus it will be seen that THE CONSTITUTION reduces the price of its daily edition 20 per cent, which, under the new rates, will make it the cheapest daily newspaper published in the south, cheaper than the great dailies of the east, and much lower in price than the daily papers of Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and others of the great news centers of the west.

This is the most important announcement that THE CONSTITUTION has made in a long time, and we do not believe that anything we could say would be received with more interest by the people of the south, and particularly of Georgia, by the liberal patronage of whom THE CONSTITUTION has been enabled to make ventures in the newspaper field which have never been attempted by any other southern journal, and by whose continued favor it has easily marched to the foremost among the newspapers of the south.

The liberality of the public has been based on the activity and enterprise which THE CONSTITUTION has always shown, and which, we believe, has fully justified the generous favor with which its efforts have been rewarded.

A few years ago THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION had a circulation of not more than 25,000. Year by year it has steadily increased, and this year the weekly edition amounts to more than 150,000 copies. Before another year has passed, it will no doubt be in the neighborhood of 200,000, and then—well, what is the use of speculating, for even at its present figures its circulation is ranked by the newspaper agencies as the greatest of any weekly newspaper in America, and, with but one exception, in the world, the exception being one of the London weekly newspapers.

But it is about the daily, and not the weekly, that this announcement is made, and therefore to the daily we will address ourselves.

Six dollars a year for a daily morning newspaper, and \$8 for the daily and Sunday. Think of it? The price of a postage stamp, bringing to your fireside every day the news of all the world.

A few years ago this reduction would have been looked upon as being beyond the range of reasonable possibility. A year or so ago a Georgia newspaper attempted such a reduction, and after a brief trial abandoned the effort to sustain itself at the price.

THE CONSTITUTION assures the public that the rates announced today have come to stay. There will be no abandonment of this field. We have been considering the matter for some time, and have withheld the announcement until we were satisfied that the public were entitled to it and that we could afford to make it.

"How," it may be inquired, "can THE CONSTITUTION afford to deliver a paper six days in the week for \$6 a year, when other daily newspapers charge \$10 for the same thing, and \$8 for the daily and Sunday, when others for the same service ask \$10?"

A moment's reflection will furnish the answer to the question. The increase in the circulation of a newspaper is not necessarily the measure of the ratio of the increase of its expenses. It costs but little more to print a weekly edition of 150,000 papers than it did to print the edition when it was but half that number. An increase in the circulation of the daily of several thousand would necessitate but little more expense than at present, and the loss of \$2 in every subscriber now taking the paper at \$10 per year, will easily be covered by the increase of subscribers that the reduction will naturally work.

Thus the public gains, and we will at least hold our own from a business standpoint.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION should have 25,000 subscribers—it must have them. The readers are within the territory that it is expected to cover, and under the new order of things it will soon be found that every well-regulated family within a day's reach of Atlanta will have THE CONSTITUTION as a daily visitor.

In the city of Atlanta the paper will be delivered by carriers every day of the week for only SIXTY-SEVEN CENTS per calendar month, or at only 12 cents a week, for the daily, and 16 cents a week for the daily and Sunday.

Thus THE CONSTITUTION is incomparably THE PEOPLE'S PAPER OF THE SOUTH.

It is placed within the reach of every family, and the public will not be slow to take advantage of the remarkable reduction in its rates of subscription.

The best evidence of the paper's prosperity is its ability to make this announcement. What it has already accomplished in the field of journalism it owes to the people. What it proposes to accomplish is based on its confidence that the people will stand by it in every step that looks to the continued improvement of its service.

## Our Street Railroads.

We print this morning a comprehensive review of the street railroad system in Atlanta, prepared by Mr. W. G. Cooper, of our staff. The subject is presented in such a manner that the people may see at a glance what the lines are doing, what they are earning and what they can afford to furnish in the way of equipment and service.

This is especially done by the statements of the railroad men themselves. They say what earnings are necessary to make a profitable return on a good equipment, and they report earnings largely in excess of that amount. Mr. Thornton puts the amount of gross earnings necessary to net 6 per cent in the cost of electric railway at \$6,000 per mile, and in the same interview he reports the earnings of his lines at a figure which is equivalent to \$8,750 per mile—enough, on his basis of calculation, to give a net return of 12 per cent on the cost of electric railways for the lines of his company.

The average gross earnings of all the lines in the city were \$6,785 per mile, or enough to net 8 per cent on the cost of electric railways.

With the heaviest patronage in the city, and with earnings sufficient to rebuild their entire mileage in a few years, the union lines are the last to put on a first-class equipment. Up to date they have given the public nothing better than promises. Although they paid \$425,000 for their property, they earned \$180,000 last year, and expect to increase it to \$200,000 this year. There is absolutely no excuse for their obsolete equipment.

Their failure to give the public an adequate service has put the southern part of the city at a disadvantage, and the property owners through a very large district are suffering by contrast with the more favored occupants of the north side, where electric lines are building up their environments.

A more pleasing aspect of the subject is the rapid development of our street car system. In three years the mileage has more than doubled, and by the end of this year it will be trebled. This has been accompanied by an era of house-building and a great influx of population. The city limits have been expanded, and already the population is overflowing the new boundaries. By the time another legislature is elected we will be ready to expand again.

The Atlanta street railroads have developed a large earning capacity for a city of this size, and the franchises have become immensely valuable. Horse car lines which sold for \$20,000 a mile within two years, now pay interest on more than twice that sum, and are held stiffly at \$40,000 per mile.

The prosperity of the street railroads is gratifying to the people, because it guarantees the capital necessary for an adequate service; but when a wealthy company, with the best patronage in the city, continues an obsolete service, the people have good reason to complain. The public is long suffering, but once aroused to indignation it is a dangerous customer.

It is the author of the franchises, which were given with the understanding that they should not be abused.

## Governor Hill and the Connecticut Impostor.

The New York Herald is not very well pleased with Governor Hill's refusal to honor the requisition of Bogus Bulkley, who is pretending to be the governor of Connecticut. The Herald affords to proceed on very broad grounds, and yet it takes a very superficial view of the situation. There can be nothing broad that is superficial. The Herald's view is essentially narrow.

There can be no sort of doubt that Governor Hill is technically, legally and morally right in his refusal to honor the requisition of the republican impostor. From a purely partisan standpoint, Governor Hill's refusal was more than merely right; it was an inspiration; and he deserves the hearty commendation of all men who believe that party is necessary to government in the states of this Union and in the Union itself.

The Herald thinks that the requisition should have been honored in order that a criminal might be brought to justice. To have recognized the requisition of the republican impostor would have been to commit a far greater act of injustice—an outrage, in fact—on the honest people of Connecticut. There seems to be in the neighborhood of New York a strange distortion of the moral sense. It seems to be beset and entangled with commercial relations, and speculations, and the cut-throat game of "getting on."

In this instance THE HERALD would gladly see a great principle of right violated in order that a supposed criminal may be shipped out of New York to Connecticut where he belongs. It is perfectly willing to allude to Governor Hill's attitude as an example of peanut statesmanship; yet it is precisely this sort of peanut statesmanship that the better sense of the country calls for. It is precisely this kind of statesmanship that is necessary to take our institutions and our people back to first principles.

Governor Hill is a genuine democrat, and a genuine democrat is instinctively right in dealing with matters that involve principles.

## The Melon Crop.

This year's acreage of the melon crop is reported to be far more extensive than ever before. If the crop is as large as the indications would make it, something will have to be done to improve the facilities for marketing melons, or great loss will result.

THE CONSTITUTION has held from the start that there ought to be some sort of co-operation. A beginning was made in the matter last year by a few plucky men, who were willing to risk something for the common cause. Though they incurred some loss on their own account, they distributed a large part of the crop before they suspended operations. It will take several trials to perfect the idea, but we feel sure that it will eventually succeed. The Florida Fruit Exchange has done for that state what

that a similar institution in Georgia ought to do for the melon growers. We believe Georgia grit and Georgia common sense will solve the distribution question to the satisfaction of all concerned, and THE CONSTITUTION hopes to aid in the solution.

## A Year of Development.

There is no doubt that this will be a year of great development in Georgia. There are unmistakable signs of this on all sides and the outlook in every branch of industry is bright and encouraging.

Our news columns fairly hum with progress, and in their ample space the story of the state's prosperity is told in ringing words. There is not a town in Georgia but furnishes an interesting daily history of enterprise and industrial development, and the most important fact of all is—new towns are springing up as if by magic in every section; not towns on speculative maps, but genuine little towns that shall one day blossom into splendid cities.

For years the rich resources of the state have practically known no development. They have been allowed to remain idle; the gold and silver of the hills were dreamed of, but unknown; the iron treasures of the mountain valleys were an open secret that awaited the pioneers of progress, and when at last the people tapped these springs of wealth, the whole world wondered.

The people of Georgia are working now as they never worked before. They are building new towns, new railroads, new factories; they are developing the gold mines; they are blasting the rocks and tearing up the valleys, and there is no secret of this wondrous section which will not be brought to light. The hand of the developer is at work in Georgia; the stranger with his pick and shovel and the confidence of his millions are within our gates, and all that sturdy industry, backed by solid capital, can do for the state will certainly be done.

This year of 1891 bids fair to be a glorious era in the history of the state; the cities are prospering; villages are growing into cities; the fields give promise of abundant harvests; enterprises are being fostered and enlarged, and the people seem to have taken on new life and strength for the work they have in hand—a work which, when completed, will be the best in Georgia's history.

Let us keep up the stroke—keep the fires blazing and the iron at white heat!

## A Word to Mayor Nelms.

His Honor, Mayor John W. Nelms of West End, has held many positions of public honor and trust. In none of them has he ever disappointed the public. By the faithful performance of every duty entrusted to him he has established a reputation for reliability and close attention to every duty that has been placed in his keeping.

In this connection we desire to call Mayor Nelms' attention to the fact that the majority of West End is too small an effort for him to let interfere with his splendid reputation already established. It often happens that a little thing can damage a big man, and that a reputation earned by years of hard work can be shaken by a very trivial cause, and the distinguished mayor of West End should be careful not to let the comparatively unimportant duties of his office interfere with his reputation as an energetic official.

The council of West End can much more easily afford to ignore the demands of the public than Mayor Nelms, to whom, more than to any one else, do the people naturally look for such improvements as are demanded by the urgency of the situation. There is no possible excuse or justification, for almost a quarter of a mile of a main thoroughfare's being torn up from one end to the other, and rendered practically impassable. Gordon street is the Apollon Way for all of the traffic that goes out of the western part of Atlanta, and the thoroughfare over which pass all funeral processions going to Westview cemetery. In the present condition of the street, traffic has been diverted, necessarily, and the avenue has been practically abandoned.

Several months ago the council of West End ordered the streets paved with Belgian blocks. Then they changed to bricks, and later the granite movement started again, and at last accounts the brick movement was on top once more. In the meantime the street car company has torn up a quarter of a mile of its track, and is waiting for orders from the West End authorities as to what pavement has been decided upon. Nothing has been done, and nobody knows what to do or whom to look to, and affairs are in a deplorable condition generally. In the meantime the public is the sufferer.

The municipal authorities of West End ought either to shoot or give up the gun.

## The Grady Hospital.

Mr. Joseph Hirsch and other members of the building committee will go out this week to raise the remainder of the money necessary to complete the Grady hospital. This will be the first canvass by the committee for popular subscriptions, and it is to be hoped that they will meet with a prompt and cordial response.

They are entitled to the thanks of the public for the work they have already done in behalf of this institution, and their present task should be made as light as possible. The sum of \$25,000 which they ask to complete the work is small in comparison with the good to be accomplished. Twice that sum has been realized by the wisdom of the committee in the purchase of a site. The three acres which they bought within a half mile of the center of the city for \$16,000 is worth at least three times that sum, and it would be hard to find an eligible site anywhere else for less than the whole cost of the hospital.

If the people could see the work under way, they would become enthusiastic. The present outlay of \$90,000 gets an administrative building and four wards, with accommodations for 120 patients, besides the pay wards. By the expenditure of \$5,000 the capacity at any time may be increased by forty beds. By gradual additions from time to time as the city grows, the capacity of the hospital may be trebled. After the com-

pletion of the administrative building it will cost but \$45,000 to increase the capacity from 120 to 300 patients. This may be done at the rate of \$5,000 or \$10,000 at a time until the maximum capacity is reached. That is the beauty of the plan. It is adjustable to the needs of the city for years to come, and at a very small additional expense.

The fund, so far, is \$85,000, of which \$25,000 was realized from the sale of the Benevolent Home, \$30,000 was appropriated by the city and \$15,000 was contributed by about twenty-five individuals. The general public, outside the city appropriation, has contributed nothing. The committee feels that every man and woman in Atlanta should have an opportunity to aid in the good work, and they propose to take up the canvass in earnest this week. A very few days should suffice to close up the matter.

The details of construction are in the hands of a sub-committee composed of Messrs. Joseph Hirsch, S. M. Inman, J. W. English, Jacob Elissa, Dr. A. W. Calhoun and Dr. H. P. Cooper. The names of these gentlemen insure the same results that have been reached in the case of the Technological school and the capitol, where men of like character and ability were in charge. They have contracted for \$80,000 worth of work and the money must be forthcoming in a few months. They lack \$25,000 of that sum, and they look to the public of Atlanta to supply the deficiency. Of course, Atlanta will. She is committed to this labor of love, and it is especially dear to her because of the name it bears.

## On the Right Line.

We publish in another column a communication from Mr. V. K. Stevenson, a broker of New York. It will be read with interest by the friends of free coinage in Georgia and the south, who will thank Mr. Stevenson for his sentiments.

The letter is on the right line. Mr. Stevenson strikes straight from the shoulder and gets at the root of the matter. He does not believe in trimming around it, and he gives us reason to believe that his sentiments are generally endorsed by the people of New York.

He believes in radical measures. He says: "France has the ability to keep gold and silver on a par, and if we have not sense enough to do the same between both our political parties, the best thing we can do is to import a French financier to help us out!"

Mr. Stevenson is evidently in earnest. With a few such men in congress the silver question would soon be settled to the satisfaction of the people. We congratulate New York on the progress she is making towards free coinage and put her on the silver list with pleasure.

## Germany and France.

The recent visit of the German empress to Paris not only created a family row, but if our cable advice place a correct estimate on German sentiment it is likely to widen the breach between Germany and France, if it does not provoke an open quarrel.

The German empress met with curious treatment in France. Her steps were naturally timed in that unloving country, but she was not prepared for such a noisy and impertinent reception at the hands of the French people. She was hissed by the populace and subjected to many indignities. The reporters dogged her footsteps through the streets of Paris and made her as miserable as possible, and finally she had to be spirited away under the protection of 500 policemen.

France has insulted both Germany and England in offering this affront to the empress. Young William is foaming at the mouth and Queen Victoria has openly expressed her indignation. The refusal of the French artists to exhibit their works in Berlin is regarded as another affront, and Germany is chafing under it.

Linked with these incidents is a revival of the rumor that Russia has formed an alliance with France for a joint attack upon Germany, although the truth of this is doubted. It is likely that the whole affair will blow over, and that the newspapers will do all the fighting.

## The Dying Congress.

The dead and exorcised congress will soon retire into the oblivion which it has prepared for itself. Its faults will become historic and its virtues will cease to exist, even in the imagination of fond constituents. There never was a body in which more revolutionary measures were attempted, none in which the fruits of discussion were so blasted by an abridgement of the freedom of debate. Bigotry and incompetence have reigned supreme, and the walls of the capitol have been blackened by the vapors of the vulgar.

For the last time, we hope, sectionalism has lifted its hateful visage and vented its spleen. It has shown its teeth and snarled, but its head has been bruised, its back has been broken, and it takes its place with the things that are not.

Great works have become classic at once from their excellence; and the products of poets, artists and authors have achieved immediate fame, but it is a rare thing that incompetence wins renown. This, however, is an exception, for the little work of this congress makes it great at once for the odium into which it has blundered.

It requires some patience to contemplate its works in detail, but we will dwell on them for a moment. There was the McKinley bill, which so outraged the people by its barefaced robberies that the members of all parties were enraged by it, and its author was crushed in his own stronghold, falling with his party.

There was the change of the rules, by which debate was made a farce and the speaker was made a despot; a proceeding which turned the house of representatives into a bedlam and made legislation a farce.

There were the election outrages, in which the majority, without a particle of evidence to sustain them, and simply because they constructed a theory that the election of a democrat was not consistent with the census in an Alabama district, voted out a democrat with 14,000 majority, and voted in a republican who had hardly any votes at all. Similar outrages in other districts are known to the public.

There is the pension incubus, with its robberies and corruption, by which the nation is made to support thousands of persons who have plenty and to spare, while the poor and unfortunate are often made to wait indefinitely.

But the crowning infamy of this congress is that, while the people were crying for bread, it gave them a stone. While they demanded the change of a system which enabled the

holders of money and bonds to rob the tillers of the soil and the producers of the country, it turned a deaf ear to them and strangled in committee the free coinage measure, which would have given relief, and would have removed the proscription which was put upon an American product by European influence.

The democrats voted solidly against the infamous McKinley bill and for free coinage. They have as solidly opposed the ship subsidy. In every instance they have voted for the people. (The struggle of a few senators against the desperate onslaught of expiring sectionalism was heroic, and will become historic. Their victory marked the beginning of a new era.)

The record is made, the campaign of '92 is on, and the democracy is in the front.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY can perhaps forgive Amos Cummings for his subsidy vote, but he should sin no more. He should make arrangements for repentance and reform.

ANY PERSON who fought on one side during the war, while favoring the other, was a cowardly idiot. This is the only possible explanation of the inconceivable folly of John R. Fellows. The Southern Society of New York should look closely after this remarkable crank.

JUST THINK OF IT! Next Thursday morning the only affair of importance about the new all-powerful Thomas B. Reed will be his clinking barrel.

NOW THAT there is a lull in free coinage legislation, it is said that a dime museum has offered Editor Larry Godkin and other muggers and goldbugs \$7 a week to hoard gold in public. We believe this dime museum will make money. Everybody is anxious to see the celebrated muggers in the act of hoarding gold.

SENATOR VOORHEES wants Governor Gray, of Indiana, to be the next democratic nominee. Well, there is a fighting chance for Gray if he is for free silver, but not otherwise.

IT WOULD be a great pity if Editor Larry Godkin, of The New York Evening Post, in going through his daily performance of hoarding gold, should forget to mark the trash pile in which he is doing his hoarding. There would certainly be trouble in business circles.

EDITOR WATKINSON'S letter to Mr. Cleveland on the silver question has not yet been given to the public. We have no doubt it is in the nature of an eloquent argument in favor of free coinage, which The Courier-Journal has been heartily advocating for several years.

## MISSING LINKS.

The three Georgia editors who are opposed to free silver, will be present at the Albany Chautauque. They started out last week, with ten days' provisions, and will arrive in Albany, March 29th.

Atlanta Society, the new publication, observes that many poets are engaged in writing blank verse, and some of it is "blatantly blank." We concur heartily in this, but for fear to locate the poets. Editor Branham, however, will take pleasure in furnishing their addresses.

We know that the recent snowfall in Atlanta would have dire results. Witness the following: "The snow came down on Thursday night; As usual, it was ghostly white; Ah! how the skies their tears have spilled; Thank heaven the fruit crop is not killed!"

A practical poet, and one who mingles sentiment with business.

The editor of The Blue Ridge Post has a fortune in his hands. He is now the owner of 1,000 or more acres of land. He does the country advertising on the following terms: An acre of land for an ordinary advertisement, and a town site for a year.

The Bluffville Banner has not suspended, esteemed contemporaries. Take the editor's own words for it:

"We said that we were here to stay, and we meant it. The sheriff has us locked up in the office, and we can't help it. The Banner will be out as usual, however, as we are working away. Copies will be delivered from the roof, as soon as the edition is worked off."

"Cash in advance" cried the editor. As the subscriber turned to go. "Right you are!" said a creditor. "Pay me that dollar you owe!"

Editor Clarke is also preparing a speech for the Georgia Chautauque. He recited it recently in Judge Watson's office and brought down the house. Seven boards fell on him, but hopes are entertained of his final recovery.

Editor Crawford, of The Banner, is known as Rah! Rah! Start off with an article with something else every now and then, T. Remsen—Atlanta Journal.

What ill will has The Atlanta Journal festered against Athens that it should object to seeing her many advantages receive their just enthusiastic recognition! Speaking of Rah! Rah! Rah!!! by the way, reminds us of the echoes of one of midnight revelry in Atlanta when a certain newspaper was shooting off every unwarranted and fireworks unpaid for to this day—Athens Banner.

## IN A GARRET.

Noisy sparrows build their nests Underneath the eaves; I can almost touch their breasts Through the straw and leaves. From the house tops o'er the way Curious pigeons peer At me where I rhyme each day, Only tenant here.

How they peep and coo and kiss All the bright day long! I can learn a trick from this: Love—and then a song. Song for sixpence! It is well, For the music floats Freely as the notes that swell From the birds' clear throats.

Here's a song, then: Life is sweet To the birds and I; Cherish the world we greet, Up six stories high. Knowing little of its cares (Near to the skies!) Love, who will not climb the stairs, In the window flies.

And I hold a man may love Nobly, truly when He is lodged so far above All his fellow-men. For he breathes a pure air, Days are never dim; Stars that tinge the atmosphere Brighter seem to him.

Suns are warmer (or at least, Shine with greater grace), Nature is his soul's high price And his temple—space!

And the world's rude voices rise Murmuringly aloft, For the distance to the skies Melts and makes them soft.

In a garret I must be, Far from busy throngs; Little sparrows, chirp to me— Teach me your soul your songs! Teach me that God's world is sweet (Though I dwell above) With the print of children's feet In the paths of love.

With its smiles and kisses kind, With its tears and strife; Teach me that to love mankind Is the noblest life.

And when I've no song or words— When I may not know; Sing that story, little birds, To the world below.

Sing, and build your little nests Underneath the eaves; When that heart that loves you rests With life's fallen leaves. Here's my last song: Life is sweet To the birds and I; Cherish the world we greet— Up six stories high!

Up six stories high!

## THE SOLDIERS' TENT.

MAY BE PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE CENTRAL CITY.

The Advisory Board met last night to decide the permanent location of the Military Encampment.

The advisory board met last night to decide the permanent location of the Military Encampment.

There were bids from Macon, Rome, New York, Chickamauga, LaGrange and Griffin.

The board convened in room 213 of the hotel at 8 o'clock. A few minutes before 8 o'clock, all the members were present. All the places that had in bids were presented at the hotel.

LaGrange had a particularly large bid.

Rome had Captain Seay and Mr. J. A. Chickamauga was well represented.

So with Atlanta, Brunswick, Griffin and Macon.

The liveliest interest was taken, and heightened as the moments grew into without a decision.

The delegations finally merged into curious anxious crowd; opinions and confidences were exchanged in a friendly and the interest grew.

Now and then a member of the board appeared in the hotel corridor, and was instantly besieged.

Information acquired in this way became common property, and the camp watchers kept fairly well informed.

The extent of their information was fairly limited, the simple reason that they were not allowed to go out.

"We haven't made a start towards a decision."

"As far apart as ever."

"No telling when we'll agree."

This was the invariable reply to all questions, and nothing more definite could be learned.

The crowd of watchers began thinning about midnight, and the remainder adjourned to the corridor just in front of the door of the hotel.

Finally one member of the board announced that a very early adjournment, without agreement, was probable.

It was after 1 o'clock when the decision was made.

"Macon it is," said Captain Roff Sims. "Macon it is," echoed Colonel Wylie.

And Macon it is— Upon certain conditions.

That was the agreement of the board, bid submitted by Macon was not accepted, additional concessions, agreed upon by board, are to be asked of Macon.

Then if Macon agrees to these conditions the state encampment goes there.

"I can't say what those conditions are," said Captain Roff Sims, "but they amount to something. Macon certainly will accept them."

The board will appoint a committee to Macon and submit the proposition of the board to the people.

The result may not be officially announced for several days yet, but Colonel Wylie of the Atlanta Herald says there is no doubt that Macon's accepting the conditions of the board, and the Macon delegates to the encampment as definite and constant.

IN THE RACE.



## DIERS' TENT

RECENTLY LOCATED  
CENTRAL CITY.

and Meets at the Kimball  
Ancient Location of the  
Encampment.

met last night to de-  
cure encampment at

from Macon, Rome, Rome,  
Chickamauga, LaGrange

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8 o'clock.  
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FREE RACE.

Garrett a Candidate  
Commissioner.

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Laird and Mr. Grant  
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Haas, Amos Fox, F.

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OM THE PEOPLE

and Free College.

and Co., BANKERS

February 26, 1891.—Ed-  
me to inform you

been erroneously com-  
are opposed to the

## THE OHIOANS.

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY IN THE  
CITY.

Shown Around the City, and Elegantly En-  
tertained by Governor Northern and  
the Northern Society.

The Ohioans took the city by storm yester-  
day.

At 11:45 in the afternoon the elegant special  
vestibled train of three Pullman sleepers  
read into the union passenger depot. The  
cars were elegantly fitted up and especially  
selected for the excursion.

Major W. L. Glesner, of the Georgia Cen-  
tral system and commissioner of immigra-  
tion, was in charge of the party, and a hap-  
pier lot of gentlemen never started on a combi-  
nation pleasure and business trip than these  
Ohio farmers.

They repaired to the Kimball and the Mark-  
ham, where arrangements had been made for  
their entertainment, half of the party at either  
hotel.

Names of the Visitors.

Following is a list of the names of the vis-  
itors, who are chiefly members of the Lake  
Erie Agricultural Association and the Erie  
Fruit and Wine Growers' Association:

Sandusky—Jacob Bonn, George Barney, U.  
T. Curran, Clark Center, J. A. Davey, John  
G. Dorn, Henry Dehnel, L. Duennlich, Her-  
mann Engels, Conrad Ernst, Joseph Hower, M.  
Hommel, John Heid, N. A. Hadden, T. A.  
Hughes, Louis Heinzerling, E. B. King, W.  
V. Latham, J. D. Lea, L. M. Lea, A. E. Mer-  
rill, A. W. Miller, Philip Matern, C. R. Neil-  
son, H. P. Pfeil, P. Quinn, C. H. Ransom,  
William Rittman, J. G. Strobel, John E.  
Schuck, R. E. Schuck, Philip Schmidt,  
W. T. West, Jacob Weis, Jacob  
Wissel, Frank T. Zollinger, F. P. Zollinger,  
F. F. Dwellie, J. F. Green, representing The  
Register, and P. Mabon.

Perkins—W. C. Arnold, C. L. House, C. F.  
Steen, W. C. DeWitt, G. A. Ransom.

Berlin Heights—O. C. Tillinghast.

Catawba—E. A. Beebe and B. H. Rogers.

Sand Hill—J. C. Parker.

Venice—F. A. Mantoy.

Milan—Levi Arnold.

Birmingham—John R. Carter, A. A. Blair,  
C. A. Bristol, George W. Clary.

Vermillion—G. W. Pelton.

Kelley's Island—S. Bauman, U. L. Ward,  
Jared Titus, R. R. Moyses, Henry Eilers, F.  
M. Kelley.

Greenup—Henry German, E. F. Eilers, A.  
C. Burk, T. S. Johnson, William Miller, H.  
W. Englebeck, D. A. Scott, Charles Hess,  
Herman Claussen, B. H. Ellwell.

Danbury—Henry Bredbeck, Henry Schwick,  
W. G. Stockford.

Piccola—A. H. Elwell, A. P. Packett.

Catawba Island—C. C. West, J. F. Cagney,  
J. W. Muggy, A. Gregoria.

Leaving Clinton—V. L. Roth, J. H. Follett,  
Dr. A. Hitchcock, H. H. Hesselbart, R. Ell-  
thorpe and George Ellithorpe.

New York—M. B. Wetney, J. H. Henden,  
Marblehead—Robert Kelley, R. H. Spauld-  
ing.

Bellevue—O. B. Deyo, T. C. Wood, C. M.  
Ford.

Elmore—H. Anderson, D. W. Wood, W. S.  
Miller.

Barnesville—A. Bennett.

The Trip Through.

The party left Sandusky on the Cannon Ball  
line, Baltimore and Ohio, at 8:30 o'clock p. m.,  
Thursday, the 26th, for Cincinnati, on special  
cars. Three Pullman sleepers, Odessa,  
Queensdown and Arva, made up the train.

They left Cincinnati, over the Queen and  
Queensdown route, at 6 o'clock a. m., on Friday,  
the 27th, making no stops until they arrived  
in Chattanooga at midnight.

where they remained until  
10 a. m. yesterday, when they took the  
Western and Atlantic to Atlanta.

Major W. L. Glesner was the chief organ-  
izer of the excursion, and he says that it is  
one of the most complete successes that he has  
made in the way of bringing northern  
men south with a view to becoming ac-  
quainted with the situation and surroundings.

At the Capitol.

The party having dined, took carriages for  
the capitol, and on their arrival they were  
given a most pleasant reception by Governor  
Northern.

In the fall of 1889, Governor Northern, then  
president of the Georgia State Agricultural  
Society, and a number of other leading men  
interested in agricultural affairs, made a  
trip through Ohio, headed by Major Glesner.

Governor Northern addressed the people at  
different towns and cities which were visited,  
showing up the advantages of Georgia's agri-  
cultural resources.

At the capitol he was assisted in the in-  
formal reception by a number of the gen-  
tlemen who accompanied him on that trip, so  
that the meeting was a sort of general hand-  
shaking and renewal of past acquaintance.

The excursionists were all introduced to  
Governor Northern, and he delivered a pleasant  
little speech of welcome, which was responded  
to by Captain King, of Sandusky.

A tour of the building followed, and the ele-  
gant hall of representatives, the senate chamber  
and other handsomely furnished apartments,  
the point being made that it is the only  
public building in the United States built in-  
side the appropriation, and the fact that it was  
built by Ohio contractors was also stated.

The elegant building and its superb interior  
were the subject of many flattering remarks by  
the visitors.

After a tour of the building and a thorough  
examination of the various departments, the  
party returned to the Kimball.

THE NORTHERN SOCIETY RECEPTION.

At 5 o'clock the party repaired to the elegant  
rooms of the Northern Society.

Captain A. J. West delivered a very cordial  
address of welcome to the visitors.

This was replied to by Mr. O. C. Tillinghast,  
former president of the Erie Agricultural  
Society, and Judge Merrill and Mr. U. T.  
Curran, prominent among the visitors.

The reception lasted until 6 o'clock, and was  
one of the most enjoyable imaginable.

Reception at the Mansion.

Promptly at 8 o'clock last evening the Gov-  
ernor's Horse Guard, Captain Miller com-  
manding, marched to the Kimball house main  
entrance.

The visitors were quickly formed in line,  
two abreast. The Ohioans wore blue badges,  
the reception committee white ones.

The column was formed, headed by the At-  
lanta Zouave band.

Then the Governor's Horse Guard, with the  
following men in line:

Captain John A. Miller, Lieutenant C. W.  
Smith, Lieutenant E. C. Atkins, Secretary  
George M. Hope, Treasurer E. S. Morris,  
Sergeant John J. Woodside, Sergeant A. G.  
Gardner, Sergeant D. E. Paul, Sergeant C. H.  
Gardner, Sergeant B. V. Bullock, Sergeant  
E. Hill, Corporal A. Chapman, Corporal  
E. O. Campbell, Corporal F. W. Benture,  
Sergeant C. L. Brooks, Bugler W. O. Foot,  
Private G. L. Boylston, Private Frank  
L. Private, W. T. Crenshaw, Private J. M.  
Corrigan, Private W. C. Dodson, Private W.  
B. Dimmock, Private B. C. Delure, Private  
D. H. Howland, Private F. H. Harralson,  
Private S. W. Jones, Private A. O. Lamplin,  
Private George W. Logan, Private E. J. Mor-  
gan, Private George T. Osborn, Private Frank  
M. Stewart, Private W. P. Walker, Private  
John B. Law, Private J. W. Mayson, Private  
J. E. Hardin.

First Georgia Battalion of Cavalry—Lieut-  
enant Colonel John Millidge, Lieutenant  
Robert Dhome, Adjutant John L. Battie.

Then the visitors and reception committee,  
some are ninety-nine visitors. The follow-

## YOUNG DOCTORS.

THE GRADUATING EXERCISES AT  
CONCORDIA HALL.

An Interesting Report by the Dean of the  
Faculty, and Eloquent Addresses by  
Others.

Concordia hall presented a joyous scene last  
evening, the occasion being the commence-  
ment of the dental graduating class of the  
Southern Medical college.

The young dentists presented a handsome  
appearance as they sat in the front rows and  
their relatives, friends and sweethearts who  
sat behind them, with faces of larger expect-  
ancy looked no less interesting.

The following gentlemen occupied seats on  
the stage:

Dr. Nicolson, Elkin, Powell, Carpenter,  
Holland, Brown, Crenshaw and Thompson,  
Rev. Mr. Barrett, of St. Luke's, Mr. Hamilton  
Douglas.

Dr. Crenshaw presided at the evening exer-  
cises. They were opened at 8:30 o'clock with  
prayer by Rev. Mr. Barrett.

A selection, well rendered by Wurms' or-  
chestra, followed, after which the dean's re-  
port was read by the dean, Dr. William Cren-  
shaw.

At the conclusion of the report and story,  
which aroused great laughter, the diplomas  
were delivered and the degrees conferred.

The young gentlemen took positions on the  
stage, their diplomas were handed them by  
Dr. Crenshaw, while the venerable Dr. Powell  
pronounced the words that conferred upon  
them the important and significant title of  
doctor of dental surgery, carrying with it all  
the rights and privileges appertaining to the  
dental science. Following are the names of  
the graduates:

S. J. Bivings, W. E. Speir, J. H. Rush, J.  
K. Blasingame, C. L. Toole, N. S. Lea, W. O.  
Bredelove, E. W. Clark, K. S. McArthur, W.  
E. Beecham, E. L. Hanes, D. Lightfoot, W.  
J. Wade, T. P. Hinman, J. M. Wilkes, F. J.  
Pulford, E. G. E. Anderson, D. R. Lide, J. B.  
Moncrief, T. L. Greene, J. A. Reed, J. W.  
Duncan, H. E. Williams, H. H. Moore, E. G.  
Griffin, J. B. Bearden, J. W. Wade, D. H.  
Harris, W. A. Lane, L. S. Horn, H. J. Arnold,  
L. D. Gale, G. W. Carreker, W. R. Pearson,  
L. E. H. Duncan, H. W. Lubben,  
J. E. Woodward.

The valedictorian of the class was Dr. W. E.  
Speir. His address was an able one. He  
spoke of the relations existing between the  
pupil and teacher, which had always  
been cordial and full of friendship.

By the association, both in class  
and out of it, friendships had grown and  
strengthened that a long, busy life could never  
efface from the memories of those who made  
them.

They are now about to assume new relations,  
new responsibilities and new obligations, he  
said, and they did so cheerfully and hope-  
fully and with a determination to conquer all ob-  
stacles. He thanked the faculty for their earnest  
endeavors and conscientious performance of  
duty, and said the class owed them everlasting  
obligations, and by performing their obliga-  
tions to the public the new members of the  
profession would, in a measure pay those due  
their preceptors.

In every department of human affairs the  
mind is active—inventions and discoveries fol-  
low and other rapid successes. In every  
science, every art, every branch of human in-  
dustry new developments are brought out  
thereby. Labor is the manifestation of life,  
and without it decay soon asserts itself.

Every profession is made to yield its richest  
gifts, and it would be his pride and the pride of  
his class, the speaker said, to keep pace  
with all of these professions, and pay the debt  
they owed their own profession by their con-  
tributions to it.

Mr. Hamilton Douglas delivered the annual  
address, and chose for his title, "Dentistry and  
Its Exponents." Mr. Douglas was in fine  
voice, and eloquently decried upon a  
subject that learned profession to which  
a number of bright young men had  
just been furnished. The marvelous advance  
of dentistry, as an exact science, in recent  
years is unequalled by that of any other pro-  
fession. The material value of dentistry to  
humanity is sometimes overlooked. To  
cleanse, as the dental profession, its great  
practical value to the world is forgotten, its  
noble purposes unthought of.

In a barbarous state man approaches very  
nearly the animal, both intellectually and  
physically. His distinguishing marks are  
the low, receding forehead and enormous  
jaws, well supplied with strong, en-  
during teeth. As he becomes more and more  
civilized the forehead enlarges, the face  
size, and the jaws become smaller. The in-  
tellectual is developed—the animal dwarfed.  
So far has this process continued in the evo-  
lution of civilization that it is a wonder  
that the jaws of the Caucasian  
are not smaller, but the actual number of  
his teeth is fewer than in his barbarous an-  
cestor. Modern civilization has not only  
lost teeth fewer in number, but of marked in-  
feriority in quality. It would  
seem that the civilization of a people,  
like the age of a mule, can be told by the  
teeth.

Good teeth, easily forgotten and neglected  
while doing their duty, are an essential  
condition for good general health. The work of the  
conscientious dentist is invaluable to the  
welfare of society. The members of a class,  
being graduated for one of the  
highest, have readied a time when  
life's serious work. Play time has gone,  
the real, active, earnest struggle of manhood  
is at hand. It is a fitting time for reflection.  
He should be prepared to work early and  
late, unless your whole heart is in your pro-  
fession, you would better burn up your diploma  
and set about anew finding your purpose in  
life. It is infinitely grander to be a good  
blacksmith than a poor dentist or petting  
lawyer.

Mr. Douglas's speech was well prepared and  
well delivered with all his well-known elo-  
quence.

The dean, Dr. Crenshaw, then delivered the  
awards of merit. The first-honor prize, a gold  
medal, for the best general standing in all  
branches of the examination, was awarded  
to Mr. J. H. Rush, of Mississippi.

The second-honor prize was presented to  
Mr. T. P. Hinman, of Atlanta. Mr. Hinman  
also won the best general standing in all  
branches for the best fillings made in the mouth.  
Dr. Crenshaw, in presenting this prize, re-  
marked that the committee had decided the  
work of the six or seven contestants was the  
finest ever received from the hands of new  
dentists. It was the gift of the demonstrating  
committee.

Dr. Brown, of the Atlanta Dental Depot,  
gave a prize for the best example of artificial  
teeth on a plastic base. It was won by a mem-  
ber of the junior class, Mr. Charles Mer-  
millid, of New Orleans.

The faculty were presented with a magni-  
ficent group of the members of the medical and  
dental departments of the college by Faber,  
the artist.

The graduation exercises of the medical de-  
partment will be held at DeGiles' opera  
house Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

GENERAL GAN'S SERMONS.

They Continue to Draw Crowds to the  
Church of Christ.

The meetings of the Christian church continue  
to be very interesting.

On Friday night Elder Gano delivered a very  
fine sermon to a large audience, on the subject,  
"The Time When the Kingdom of Christ Was Set  
Up in the World." His discourse, as to the  
distinction between prophecy and history, and  
the importance of establishing the kingdom of  
Christ and the description of Peter and John  
events of Pentecost, giving only the scriptural  
account of the matter, was clear and forcible.

Last night he preached on an important lesson  
from the Old Testament, and its connection with  
the New Testament and the Christian religion.  
He will preach again at 11 o'clock today, on a very  
important and interesting subject, and again at  
7:30 p. m. Every one should hear him, if possible.  
This afternoon at 3:30 General Gano will visit  
the Christian Sunday School Mission in West  
End. All are cordially invited to meet him.  
If the meetings are continued, announcements  
of the same will be made in the church songs.

At St. Luke's Tonight.—The third lecture in Mr.  
Barrett's course of lectures on timely religious  
subjects will be given at St. Luke's tonight at  
7:30. The subject will be, "Is the Bible Inspired?"

Mr. Jack Harris was much better yesterday  
than he has been in several days.

Dr. J. M. Boring is improving, and his friends  
are now hopeful of his recovery.

Mr. J. C. Hendrix had a quiet rest nearly all day  
yesterday, and was much better last night.  
Though yet in a dangerous condition his chances  
for recovery are much better.

Atlanta's Sick.

At St. Luke's Tonight.—The third lecture in Mr.  
Barrett's course of lectures on timely religious  
subjects will be given at St. Luke's tonight at  
7:30. The subject will be, "Is the Bible Inspired?"

## GREATER THAN EVER

ARE THE BARGAINS THAT

Ryan's

## WILL OFFER MONDAY MORNING

A commercial cyclone, tearing up the roots of the saplings of  
competition, will occur. The chance of your life. Don't miss it.

Here are some of them: 5,000 pieces of colored Challies at 3½  
yard, worth 12½c; 7,343 yards of plain India Linen at 2½c yard, worth  
10c; 45-inch all Linen Towels at 15c, worth 35c.

In fine Dress Goods we guarantee to show more patterns than all  
of the houses in Atlanta combined, and will price them at one-half  
what they ask. We are known as the leaders in style for elegant  
Dress Goods.

LOOK AT OUR TRIMMINGS!

There is nothing you can ask for that is new that we cannot  
show. We have carried over no goods at all. So everything is new  
and fresh. Trimmings from 1c to \$100 per yard.

Some self-styled merchants affirm that such goods are not brought  
south. It would pay them to visit our mammoth establishment, and  
see what is really being done here, and cease to display their ignorance.

Remember Ryan's is the third largest retail establishment in  
America, and this store is one of the sights of the city.

Everything is shown exactly as advertised.

1,000 dozen ladies Handkerchiefs at 5c.  
Towels, two for 5c.  
Torchon Laces 5c, worth 15c.  
1,000 yards Embroidery at 2c.  
10,000 yards Embroidery 5c, worth 15c.  
25,000 yards Embroidery 10c, worth 30c.  
Embroidery Skirting 50c, worth \$1.50.  
Dress Goods, double width, 5c, worth 15c.

yard, former price 90c. These are all fresh, new  
patterns and very desirable.  
50 pieces of double width wool plaid Dress Goods for  
50c, others ask 90c.

WE HAVE THE CARPET TRADE OF THE SOUTH.

Tomorrow we will excel our past record.  
300 pieces of best quality body Brussels, borders to match  
for 71c per yard. They are worth \$1.45 per yard,  
and have been put at this ridiculously low price  
at the telegraphic order of Mr. Stephen A. Ryan.  
Also 100 pieces of extra heavy Hemp, 1 yard wide, at  
13c per yard.

Also 200 pieces of all wool, extra super Ingrain Carpet  
at 51c per yard, worth 85c per yard. These are  
all new goods, just arrived this week and will posi-  
tively not be sold at these figures after Tuesday.

CHEAPER THAN IN CHINA.

300 pieces Matting, 1 yard wide, by the bolt, at 5c per  
yard, worth 15 and 20c.

Where Can You Duplicate the Following Prices?

1 yard wide Napier Matting at 40c yard.  
Linoleum and Corticene at 75c yard.  
The best Cocoa Mat in the world for 50c.  
Diamond A Cocoa Matting for offices at 60c per yard.

NOTHING CAN WITHSTAND OUR PRICES.

60 pieces of 22 inch figured India Silk, beautiful pat-  
terns, will be sold on Monday only at 41c per

We find that we have a few short lengths in Black Silks, rem-  
nants from our great silk sale, ranging from 10 to 18 yards. These we  
will sell for half-price. Fancy getting a 15 yard length of silk for  
\$6.75 per pattern; worth \$21. Cost no consideration in remnants,  
even if that cost is about half what others pay. Why should it not  
be so when we buy 100 pieces where they buy one? There is no one  
in it here but Ryan's. The very name causes the small dealers to  
quail, and say we don't see how it is done. We are after the business,  
and we are going to do it all.



# REAL THIS ADVERTISEMENT!

## FURNITURE AND CARPETS!

### THE VERY LAST WEEK OF ALL.

#### Rhodes & Haverly Furniture Co., 89 and 91 Whitehall Street.

Through the indulgence of Messrs. Douglass, Thomas & Co. we will continue our Closing Out Sale for one week longer. The bad weather for the past two weeks has thrown us out of a great deal of custom, and consequently we have considerable stock of Furniture and Carpets left. This next week tells the tale. All goods will be sacrificed at any price to sell them off. Call Monday and Tuesday and avoid the rush which is sure to come the end of the week. 'Tis human nature to put off things until the last.

1 Turkish Parlor Suite, \$175; was \$250.  
2 Turkish Parlor Suites, \$185; were \$300.  
16 Lovely Mahogany and Oak frame Parlor Suites, \$60, \$70, \$85 and \$100; were \$85, \$100, \$110 and \$135.  
36 odd pieces in beautiful Parlor Suites, suitable for the finest houses in the land, \$750 to \$3,000; all at 33 1-2 per cent less than regular price.  
1 elegant 3-piece Leather Library Suite, \$85; was \$125.  
2 very handsome 5-piece Leather Library Suites, \$80; were \$120.  
12 very handsome Library Chairs, in Leather, all at your price.  
2 handsome Brass Beds.  
28 Bed Room Suites, in XVI. Century and Antique Oak finish, will sell them at \$12 to \$25 per Suite less than price, to get them off this week.  
10 Sideboards, 15 Extension Tables, 6 Wardrobes.  
8 revolving (or lawyer's) Book Cases, \$6.50 each; were \$12.50.  
3 Leather Couches, at cost; 10 Tapestry Couches, \$15; were \$22.50.  
21 Bed Lounges \$6 each.  
Woven Wire Bed Springs, \$2.

Cotton-top Mattress, \$1.40.  
Best Cotton Mattress, Feather Tick, \$5.  
12 Lawn or porch Settees in oak or red finish, 5 foot, \$3.10; 6 foot \$3.50 each.  
6 Roll-top Office Desks, 4 ft. 6, \$28.50, were \$35; 5 ft., \$32.50, were \$45; extra grade 5 ft., \$35, were \$50.  
Standing Desks, \$2 per foot.  
Office Chairs, in all styles, cheap. Cheap.

### WINDSOR FOLDING BEDS.

We control the Windsor Bed for Atlanta. Other dealers selling them pay as much for them as you will on buying from us now.  
2 Windsor Beds, oak, bevel plate, \$65; were \$85.  
1 Windsor Bed, oak, bevel plate, \$80; was \$110.  
1 Windsor Bed, walnut, very fine, \$85; was \$125.  
1 Combination Welch Bed, \$85; was \$125.

## CARPETS.

15 patterns Hartford Body Brussels, new goods, \$1.10 per yard, with borders.  
10 patterns best grade Tapestry Brussels, 75c per yard, with borders.  
50 Gray Japanese Goat Skin Rugs, \$2.50 each; other houses charge \$4.50.  
Best Carpet Linings, 2c per yard.  
Best Linoleums, 75c per yard, finest grades; other houses ask \$1 for same goods.  
misfit Carpets in Brussels, Velvets and Tapestries will be given away this week.  
Lace Curtains, Shades, Portiere Curtains and other goods. This is the last week. Come in Monday and we will surprise you. All goods sold this week.

How about Carpets? Do you want any? Do you know a bargain when you see it?

How does this strike you?

12 patterns Smith's best Moquettes, new goods, \$1.25 per yard, with borders.

15 patterns Hartford Body Brussels, new goods, \$1.10 per yard, with borders.

10 patterns best grade Tapestry Brussels, 75c per yard, with borders.

50 Gray Japanese Goat Skin Rugs, \$2.50 each; other houses charge \$4.50.

Best Carpet Linings, 2c per yard.

Best Linoleums, 75c per yard, finest grades; other houses ask \$1 for same goods.

misfit Carpets in Brussels, Velvets and Tapestries will be given away this week.

Lace Curtains, Shades, Portiere Curtains and other goods. This is the last week.

Come in Monday and we will surprise you. All goods sold this week.

## MUST BE SPOT CASH.

### RHODES & HAVERLY FURNITURE CO., 89-91 WHITEHALL ST.

### THE RIVER IS RISING.

#### NEW ORLEANS SURROUNDED BY THE WATER OF A CONTINENT.

The Parade of the Louisiana Militia—The Hennessey Murder Trial—General Notes from the Crescent City.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—[Special.]—The river situation is growing more serious every day, and the indications now are that the high water will nearly equal that of last year. The rainy weather of the past four weeks has interfered with work on the levees, and the latter, in some localities, are in a very backward condition. To meet the danger, Governor Nichols has obtained from the federal government permission to use convict labor on the levees, being built by the United States, something never permitted before, and granted now only in a round-about way. Despite this aid, however, it is feared that all the levees will not be completed in time for the flood, which will reach here about March 16th, and that some portions of the state will suffer. New Orleans is safe from overflow, or a scare like that of last year, its levees having been put in order by the newly organized Orleans levee board.

The parade and review by the governor of the state militia on Monday was not brilliant, and shows that the militia is in a very demoralized and disorganized condition. Only seven militia companies, numbering less than 400 men, were in line, and in order to give a parade a better appearance, six independent companies turned out with them. This bad condition of affairs is attributed to the neglect of the state. Formerly, members of the militia were exempt from jury order, and the legislature made a fair provision for the support of the troops. The last legislature removed that exemption, and made so small an appropriation that half of the companies disbanded and organized as independent militia.

The departure of the White Squadron, which has been here for over two weeks, is generally regretted. The Chicago found, as former vessels have discovered, that it was impossible to get her anchor out of the Mississippi river mud. After being in it long, and after working at it for seven hours, the anchor was abandoned.

The Dolphin fared still worse, for she found that she could not turn around in the Mississippi, on account of the current. Three times the attempt was made, and failed, and the tug, Mamie Coyle, had to be summoned to her assistance in order to pull her front around. This is a singular weakness in a vessel intended for a dispatch boat and for service in any water. There was an accident, also, for a steamer in seeking to get out of the way of the Dolphin ran into the latter and smashed her, somewhat.

The Hennessey murder trial moves its slow length along. It has been over 1,000 times that the jury has been sworn, for no body wishes to be locked up four weeks or more, especially as jurors are paid nothing in this city. The chief danger for escaping is to swear that one is opposed to capital punishment; and New Orleans is not a little surprised to discover that a great majority of its citizens—at least of those summoned in this case—are against hanging. The popular belief is that there has been a great deal of mild perjury on this point. Judge Baker has refused to excuse jurors who read the papers, or who talked about the case or expressed an opinion concerning it. If he excused these, it would be impossible to secure a juryman, as every person in New Orleans has talked freely about the murder.

The children in the public schools here have been celebrating "Arbor Day," and planting trees in their school yards. The commissioners of Audubon park are arranging to have a grand arbor celebration in a few days, when several thousand trees will be laid out.

open to public inspection their magnificent gymnasium Sunday, and several thousand persons visited it. The gymnasium is one of the finest in the world, containing, in addition to the ordinary gymnastic apparatus, a farspring, Turkish baths, an immense marble tank, and large club, concert and other rooms. The membership of the club reached its limit this week at 1,500.

The New Orleans Homeopathic hospital has been organized and incorporated. Steps will be at once taken to secure a suitable building and put the hospital in practical operation.

Nearly all the opera artists left for France this week. For the past month the opera has been "run" by the artists themselves, the manager having retired in January, and they have done very well.

The arrangement in regard to the opera for next season hangs fire. The management was given by the artists themselves, the manager having retired in January, and they have done very well.

New Orleans lost some \$15,000 to \$20,000 a few weeks ago by the Chicago Watch and Jewelry Company, and it made a narrow escape this week from being somewhat similarly victimized by a party of Chicago jewelry peddlers. The trick of the latter was "the painted diamond fraud," very clever and difficult of detection. Most of the Cape Colony diamonds have a yellow tinge or color, which considerably affects their value, the diamond seemed to be pure white. The use of a chemical substance, however, will give these yellow diamonds temporarily a white hue, and double their value. The Chicago sharpers who have already worked a number of towns in the south, came here prepared to unload these chemically treated yellow diamonds on the jeweler and the public generally. They had a stock of \$5,000 worth only, and the brokers to whom they sold the painted gems discovered the fraud by accident, and exposed it in time, however, and the Chicagoans got away in time, and have been working their trick on some other part of the south.

Captain Henry Willett has been experimenting on his farm within the city limits in raising coffee and has succeeded. His coffee berries were parched, ground, and the coffee made from them was drunk for the first time this week, and was pronounced excellent.

The council has advertised for bids for a new street line to extend from the levee to the upper end of the city, a distance of twelve to fifteen miles.

Mayor Shakespeare, who has been confined to his house ever since Mardi Gras (February 10th), when he fell from his horse in the procession, is at last out and able to attend to his municipal duties at the city hall.

It is now found impossible for vessels to enter the new canal, which gives New Orleans communication with the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi canal, the canal having shoaled.

It is the property of the state, which has been neglected.

United States Special Census Agents R. W. Smiley and B. M. Copeland, who have been investigating the fisheries of Louisiana, have completed their work. They report the oyster industry in good condition, and that the oysters in the bays of Terrebonne parish are of the very finest quality. The killing of alligators for their skins has dwindled to a negligible quantity. The industry, they say—nearly all the alligators having been killed off in the last few years by the hunters. The alligators are now so scarce that it does not pay professional hunters to embark in this business.

Among the deaths of the week were those of Samuel Henderson and Captain Ed Israel. Mr. Henderson was a prominent cotton merchant before the war, and in the insurance business at the time of his death. He organized a company of scouts who did good service in the Confederate army.

Captain Israel died in Lexington, Ky., where he was residing on account of his health, and where he had bought the famous Thoroughbred stock farm. He was a member of the city council of New Orleans, four years ago, and in the drayage business in which he accumulated a fortune.

### FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

#### TEMPERANCE BOOKS TO BE PUT IN THE SCHOOLS.

Louisburg Must Pay in Advance—The Piscatorial Association—The State Board of Pardons Defeated.

RALPH, N. C., February 28.—[Special.]—The legislature has decided to adjourn March 9th. The speaker of the house said today that all the bills which ought to pass would get through and the calendar be cleared. But members say they think many bills will die on the calendar. One cause of the heavy work is the ever increasing multitude of petty bills. These crowd out better ones. It would appear that three-fifths of these bills could be left to the boards of county commissioners to dispose of—such, for instance, as bills to prohibit the sale of liquor, etc. Something of this character will eventually have to be done.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union members are elated at the enactment of the law requiring scientific temperance text books in the public schools. They had quite a pretty little ceremony yesterday when the passage of the law was announced. There were speeches by Mrs. Hunt, of the National union, Major Finger, superintendent of public instruction, and others. Now only nine states and territories remain which do not prescribe such text books. Last evening the union presented Mr. Gilmer, chairman of the state educational committee, with a very handsome bouquet, in token of their appreciation of his efforts for the bill in question.

LOUISBURG MUST PAY UP. It now appears that the town of Louisburg will be required to meet every one of its obligations as regards the Colored State Agricultural and Mechanical college, before the latter is located there. Meantime the college will be conducted in connection with Shaw university, as has been the case for some months. There are two such colored colleges in the country, and all save two of them are conducted in connection with denominational colleges.

The Carolina Piscatorial Association has purchased from the state 25,000 acres of swamp lands. Nearly all may be said to consist of lakes. Wealthy New York people are members of the association, and the lakes are to be stocked with fish.

The legislature has defeated a bill which proposed to create a state board of pardons, a thing the state needed. Governor Fowle desired such a board. It was an unwise act on the part of the legislature. Another step, which was discreditable, was the defeat of a bill making an appropriation for furnishing the governor's mansion. Some of the grange members are fairly wild to make "records," and vote down appropriations right in the face of favorable reports of the finance committee.

IMMIGRATION NOT URGENT. The bill to make an appropriation to sustain the now defunct state bureau of immigration has not passed. Only \$2,000 is asked for. Some well informed members say the bill will pass. Mr. F. B. Chilton, of Austin, Tex., who is the head of what is known as the Southern Inter-State Immigration Association and Exposition, arrived here yesterday. To-day, in conference with Secretary Patrick, of that association, and the citizens' committee and the legislative committee, all matters relative to immigration were discussed. There are many people in the state who are earnest in their opposition to immigration of any character. North Carolina is beyond question today the most homogeneous state in the entire union.

The three railway commissioners are to be elected by the legislature next Thursday. Nothing during the whole session will be more interesting to the general public. So far, it appears pretty certain that one of the three will be Major James W. Wilson, who for many years was engineer of the Western North Carolina railway.

The legislature has decided to allow the

supreme and superior court judges \$250 per year for traveling expenses.

Heretofore they have traveled on free passes. But since the enactment of the railway commission law the free pass is a thing of the past. A deliciously amusing incident has recently passed through the senate—to require railways, on application of the secretary of state, to issue passes to any state officer.

The bill making it a misdemeanor to sell cigarettes to persons under seventeen years of age has been ratified and is now law.

REWARDS FOR FELONS. A law has just been enacted giving the governor authority to offer a reward for felons whether their names be known or unknown. This is done to check horse stealing. There is good ground for belief that an organized gang, with headquarters in West Virginia, is stealing horses from the Piedmont counties here and carrying them off. Some members of the legislature assert that many horses have thus been stolen from Alamance, Chatham and other counties. This is a new feature in crime in this state.

The new trustees of the State university were elected by the legislature today. The question of the appropriation to the university has not yet come up. The sum asked for will be \$25,000, \$20,000 being now given.

It is at Wilmington, that the association of confederate pensioners proposes to have its first encampment, some time next July or August.

The rate of taxation has been fixed at 25 cents ad valorem and 75 cents on the poll. It is not enough, and as a result there is going to be a great "skipping" of some very necessary appropriations. Thirty cents ad valorem would have been better. The constitution is hide-bound, prohibiting that all taxes shall not exceed 66 cents ad valorem; this includes all bills have been passed.

The Baptist state convention meets here Wednesday.

The fund for disabled volunteer firemen has been raised to about \$3,000 annually, it is estimated.

The present year will see much development in the new railways, nine mining companies and nearly forty land and improvement companies have been chartered thus far. The Blue Ridge section is going right ahead in this respect. Thus far the big southern movement of the railroad is not yet started.

The new oyster law is as strict as the old one. It absolutely forbids dredging, or the taking of oysters save with the ordinary tools. Only natives can take oysters. All boats and every man engaged in taking them must pay a license tax, and there is also a tax of 1 cent on each bushel.

The new institution for deaf mutes is not yet located. It is to be on a 100-acre farm, near some town, so the pupils can learn farming and at the same time raised food for the institution. Thomasville and Raleigh are bidders for the location.

Up to this time the status of the Indian has been uncertain. He could not get admission into the white insane asylums. Now he can do so, by a special law. There are about 5,000 Cherokee and Croatan Indians in the state, but half of these are half breeds.

The big southern movement of the railroad is not yet started.

George Watch Adore. W. S. McNeal's is the cheapest wall paper and paint store, 114 Whitehall street. Picture Frames. At McNeal's, 114 Whitehall street.

Be Convinced. That you can get a good and pleasant smoke 5 for 10, by trying the "Old Glory," Manila filled cheroot. Henry F. Scales Tobacco Co., Wholesale agents.

Thermometers for Manufacturing Purposes.

If you need high grade thermometers or other instruments for manufacturing purposes, be sure to look at our stock and get our estimates before placing your order. We are agents and importers, directly connected with the largest manufacturers of these instruments in Europe and in the United States, and solicit your patronage. Franklin, Kalam & Moore, Manufacturing Opticians, 61 Old Capitol.

### WITHOUT WATER.

#### SUCH SEEMS TO BE THE FATE OF CHARLESTON.

While the Rest of the State Is Submerged by the Heavy Rains, Charleston Is Without Water to Drink.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 28.—[Special.]—While the entire state, so to speak, is under water, while the farmers are sitting down in their homes kicking at the weather, which is so wet that they find it impossible either to sow spring oats or to haul fertilizers, the city of Charleston is suffering the worst kind of a water famine. It seems a little strange to say that a city of 60,000 inhabitants, with a first-class waterworks, supplied by four artesian wells, each 2,000 feet deep, should be suffering from a water famine, but such is Charleston's situation today. All through the months of January and February it has been damp and foggy enough to make people think that they should have gills instead of lungs, in order to get through the duty of respiration, but there has not been enough rainfall to wash off the houses, and as a consequence there is great inconvenience, not to say suffering, for want of water. The cisterns are all dry, and without cistern water life is not worth living to the average Charlestonian. The artesian water which the water company supplies to its patrons (in limited quantities) is well enough in its way for bathing purposes and for putting out fires, and some people even profess to be able to drink it without making a very face, but cistern water is after all the sine qua non of the Charleston man, who does not drink Budweiser beer or corn and rock, and without cistern water there can be no permanent happiness in Charleston.

Apologies of the water supply it is a peculiarity of the Charleston people to note that they can stand more common perhaps than any other community in America. To illustrate—

The water company which has a reasonably fat contract with the city, and which charges almost its weight in silver for its artesian water, is continuously in hot water with its consumers. The contention occasionally creeps into print, but not often. When customers complain that their water supply has been shut off, they have been met heretofore with the reply that the company must economize its water in order to reserve enough for use in case of fire.

Some days ago an official of the water company committed the indiscretion of talking to a newspaper reporter, and among other things remarked that the company had so much water that it was compelled to allow 500,000 gallons to run waste every twenty-four hours, owing to their having not enough reservoir space.

Upon the publication of this an "Indignant Consumer" rushed into print with the pertinent query: "If the water company throws away 500,000 gallons of water daily, why is the water shut off all through the city every night from 11 o'clock p. m. to 6 o'clock a. m.? Why not give us the use of the water for which we pay a big price?"

The newspaper man held himself off to the indiscreet official, and asked him for an answer to "Indignant Consumer's" query. It will hardly be credited, but the answer was that the water was shut off so as to save the wear and tear on the machinery, and to allow the engineer a little time for sleeping. The application of this statement lies in the remarkable fact that the explanation was deemed satisfactory by the 2,500 "indignant consumers," who are "bilked" by the water company, and they at once and forever thereafter held their peace, which is another illustration of the oft-repeated claim that: "There is no place like Charleston."

THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN. The municipal campaign, which promises to be exceedingly warm despite the fact that it does not come off till the middle of December,

will open on Monday with the re-registration of all the voters. At MacCovin's need to say the "Bogart Student," we are all to "spice it out," and to get new registration certificates. There is a curious thing about the registration business. The readers of THE CONSTITUTION have been told how Governor Tillman is appointing the registration board turned black on the politicians and selected three millionaire bank presidents for the position. This was strange. They have also been told, which is stranger still, how the three bank presidents unanimously decided to accept the honor thrust upon them, and thereupon advertised for a clerk, whose salary is fixed by law at \$100; and further how there were upward of 100 applicants for this lucrative position and still further how the millionaire commissioners, in turn, turned their backs on the politicians and elected a wholesale merchant clerk of the board. But here is the strangest part of this affair: After electing their clerk the millionaire board decided that the pay was not enough for the work, and as there were no means by which the appropriation could be increased, they decided to chip in and each one of the three contributed his salary (\$100) to swell that of the clerk. There's no place like Charleston.

WHAT TO EAT. And Where to Get It.

During the Lenten season the question of what to eat has its share of thought.

Nearly all, who are in any way interested, decide upon a suitable selection of some delicacy in fish.

For instance, what is more palatable for breakfast than a fine mackerel? Not the ordinary, poor, tasteless mackerel, but a large, fat, fancy quality bloater mackerel. If you have never eaten a fancy bloater, you do not know what mackerels are. We have received another lot of extra quality bloaters, and invite a trial of them.

The smoked-halibut are also of fine quality and flavor.

You will find something nice in our Tarragon smoked herring.

For dinner what could be nicer than McNeal's corned beef, put up in cans? With every 2-pound can we give eight shells, and properly baked and dressed it makes a tempting dish.

Then we have the imported whole, herring in cans. It requires very little preparation, and makes a nice dish for supper.

Then we have the imported whole, herring in cans. It requires very little preparation, and makes a nice dish for supper.

Also, Heinz, plain, mixed chow chow, by quart or bottle.

In addition to these, you can find the greatest variety of fine and fresh groceries at our store.

Our patronage is of such magnitude as to necessitate daily orders ourselves, and thus insure fresh goods.

In addition to which, our goods are kept cool and in good condition.

Why buy old and store-worn goods, when you can always be certain of pure and fresh goods from us? Come and see us.

W. R. HOTT, Successor to Hoyt & Thoen, 90 Whitehall street.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Cured of the Liquor Habit in Three Weeks.

To Whom It May Concern: Having just finished the three weeks' treatment of the Keeley Institute of Atlanta, Ga., I wish to say to my friends and the public in general that I feel like a new man. I have been addicted to the liquor habit for over six years, growing worse and worse each year, and today I am restored to health and vigor, with full possession of my mental faculties and physical strength. I have no desire of using liquor whatever and I firmly believe I am permanently cured. I was also an inveterate gambler while taking the treatment. I write this hoping that by its use other poor unfortunate may be saved, and that credit may be given where it is so justly due. Truly yours, GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, Columbus, Ga., February 19, 1891.

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VOL. X



GRENADINE



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**Please Remember That**  
We employ a practical optician of long experience, and if your eyes need attention we are prepared to give you a perfect fit at a very reasonable price. We sell only the best quality and guarantee perfect satisfaction. **Mais & Bertha**, opticians and jewelers, 30 Whitehall street. mar-27











# FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED

By the Graduating Class of Emory College.

OXFORD, February 28.—[Special.]—Yesterday was a gala day for Emory college. It was the occasion of the tree-planting of the senior class.

Exercises were held in the church, as the day chapel was too small to accommodate the immense crowd.

After a short prayer by Dr. Candler, Mr. J. E. Dickey, of Atlanta, the dux of the class, delivered the speech of the occasion. Mr. Dickey is a true enthusiast in oratory, and we doubt that he has an equal, certainly not a superior, in any southern college. His subject was: "College Endowment and Grandly Said to Treat the Theme." At the close of the oration, he presented Dr. Candler in behalf of the class of '91, with notes signed by the different members amounting to \$5,000. The president, in thanking the class, said that this noble act meant high education for Georgia. He stated that the class had worked faithfully to endow a chair in Emory college of applied mathematics, needing \$25,000 to accomplish the plan. The amount subscribed to date was a fraction over \$20,000. He asked if the class would consent that their gift go to finish the required amount. The class gave its unanimous consent, and today the endowment is complete. This means that the new professor for Emory and a chair of applied mathematics.

Mr. W. L. Wright, of White Plains, Ga., read the history of the college. Mr. W. L. Wright, of Thomasville, the history and Mr. W. P. Fleming, of Gogginville, Ga., the poem. Professor Lundy Harris, in behalf of the faculty, addressed the class. He said that things said that Emory is a religious college, founded by religious men, and sustained by religious people. His speech was one of beauty as well as power, and the students are better for having heard it.

As is the custom, the class sang a song composed by one of its members, Mr. H. J. Pearce, of Columbus, Ga. It is the unanimous verdict of Oxford that this was the best song ever sung by a senior class at Emory.

After prayer by the chaplain, Mr. J. S. Jenkins, of Shiloh, Ga., the class marched in body to the campus and planted the tree of 1891.

All the senior classes of the various colleges in Georgia had been invited, and Mercer was present in the persons of Messrs. Kilpatrick and Fort.

This tree-planting is a beautiful custom, and all colleges would do well to adopt it.

A Rich Discovery—Better than a Gold Mine. Is Dr. Flag's Square Remedies for the cure of stricture and gleet, catarrh and leucorrhea. Simple, easy, no pain, self-treatment. Call or write Dr. A. G. Flag, room 42, old capitol, Atlanta.

WANTED—A gent.

WANTED—Agents for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the states of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. Liberal terms to right parties. Address L. J. Robbins, state agent, 50 West Union, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED—A prominent old-line life insurance company, with a large capital, desires energetic men to make it pay. Address, with reference, General Agent, Carey, Constellation, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED—Local and special agents. Liberal contracts. Good premium rates, attractive forms make work easy. General Agent, Carey, Constellation, Atlanta, Ga.

A strong, well-known, "old line" life insurance company, with a large capital, desires energetic men to make it pay. Address, with reference, General Agent, Carey, Constellation, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Life agents in every town in Georgia to take orders for our famous 85¢ pants; exclusive territory. Address, with reference, Carey, Constellation, Atlanta, Ga.

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# HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—An educated young man, with good references, to manage an office. Salary \$7,000 per year. Interest in business. \$500 cash required. Good financial references furnished. Apply to Mr. J. E. Dickey, Room 42, old capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Three secret or reliable men in Atlanta for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Association. Easiest company to write insurance for in the United States; liberal terms. Call or address L. J. Robbins, 50 West Union, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Competent machinist and manager to take interest in manufacturing business. Address Box 56, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Competent man to superintend steam plant; man of experience can get good salary. Address L. J. Robbins, 50 West Union, Atlanta, Ga.

A thoroughly competent stenographer, who owns his own machine, and can furnish high-class references, from present and past employers, desires position; two years experience. Address "L," care of The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

A good investment and situation can be had by a man of fair business qualifications and several thousand dollars by addressing at Box 45, Peachtree, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Experienced clothing salesman with good references. None but first-class need apply. J. D. Bucky, Jacksonville, Fla. sun mon tue

WANTED—By a German Life Insurance Company of New York, a competent and experienced man to travel in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Virginia. Also several first-class men for the city of Atlanta. Most liberal contracts will be given. Good man. Address or call on Florida & Morrison, Manufacturers, 200 North Main, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Some one who speaks the English and Spanish languages to give instructions in Spanish to the students of the Spanish School, 200 North Main, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter. Salary very high. Address "L," care of The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Six painters at once. D. A. Killian, 50 West Union, Atlanta, Ga.

BOY WANTED—15 to 18 years old, not afraid of work.

CASH BUYERS for an elegant line of fine furniture. We have no room for it and will sell at actual cost. 42 Marietta street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works, 100 North Main, Atlanta, Ga., for the erection of a new building for the city of Atlanta. Plans and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, 100 North Main, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A man to take charge of the business of the Atlanta & Georgia Railway. Address "L," care of The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

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1866

OLDEST AND LARGEST HOUSE SOUTH.

1891

## CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON &amp; CO.,

IMPORTERS AND HEADQUARTERS FOR

## DRY GOODS, CARPETS, FURNITURE, SHOES, SHOES.

In this department we will show this week a variety in imported Dress Goods and Silks never seen in Atlanta before. The styles are exquisitely designed, and the newness in style and finish is apparent at first sight. We have a complete line in all the qualities, and can please all buyers. All the other departments are full. Our Gingham stock is as near perfect as the looms can weave the goods.

## LADIES' SPRING WRAPS

And Shirt Waists, Boys' Waists, Gents' Neckwear. Stock now in. Come this week.

Never in the history of Atlanta has such a complete line in Carpets, including Draperies, etc., been shown.

We have a mammoth and complete stock in every detail, and can now, we think, please any buyer wanting such goods. We have also a nice line in the medium qualities for back rooms, where large amounts are not expected to be spent. Our Draperies are the acme of perfection. New in coloring, perfect in design and beautiful beyond description. See our Carpets and Draperies before placing your orders, and you will find no trouble in making selections.

In Furniture we lead the van. We have a live, pleasant trade. We have the goods now on the floors to suit the most critical buyers.

Our prices range to suit all. We have nice, hard-oiled-finished Oak Suits in reach of buyers who want medium, low-priced goods and all the grades up to the most elaborately carved Mahogany.

## OUR NEW PARLOR SUITS

Are marvels of art. The beauty of designing is matchless in any southern market.

Our Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture is immense in quantity, and we carry all the grades in the best makes. See and price with us.

Spring stock now in. In our Shoe department we feel pleasant to know that our customers appreciate

## The Class of Goods We Handle

If we sell you a pair of Shoes we make a Shoe customer, because we give you a perfect fit, of the best material, made to order for us. Every pair is made to order, and we know just what they are made of. We sell solid leather, well made, such as will not melt in water.

Our prices are as low as the goods can be handled. In ordering please give width and length. A perfect fitting Shoe is a comfort which gives health. A bad fitting Shoe is an abomination of evils.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON &amp; CO. Chamberlin, Johnson &amp; Co. CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON &amp; CO. Chamberlin, Johnson &amp; Co.

## MR. KONTZ RESIGNS

THE DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PULLMAN

Mr. Kontz, because He Has Too Much Outside Work—His Successor as Yet Unknown.

Hon. A. L. Kontz has resigned his connection with the Pullman Palace Car Company. He resigned the superintendency of the Atlanta division on the first of February, and the resignation goes into effect today.

Mr. Henry T. Earhart, who has been assistant superintendent for several years under Mr. Kontz, will more than likely be tendered the position Mr. Kontz vacated. He will occupy it temporarily anyhow.

The Pullman service never had a more faithful and devoted officer than Mr. Kontz, and his resignation was not only a great surprise to them, but was received with regret. In fact, Mr. Kontz was requested by the leading officials of the road to withdraw the paper.

Sixteen years ago Mr. Kontz entered the Pullman service as a conductor. His genial, pleasant manners, his careful observance of all the rules and his watchfulness over the interests of the corporation soon attracted the attention of the officials.

In the second year of his service he was promoted to a clerkship. Here, too, he was in a short time made the cashier in the Atlanta office. Soon after this advancement the company established its divisions and Mr. Kontz was made superintendent of the Atlanta division. He quickly manifested his fitness for the position, and rapidly grew in the esteem of his superiors. He gave his entire time and attention to the work, and for years the Atlanta division has been better managed than any other one. So satisfactory was Mr. Kontz's work that his division was held up by the company as an example to be followed by other superintendents.

For several months Mr. Kontz has been thinking of resigning. This was suggested by other business engagements which have lately grown upon him.

A few years ago, at the urgent request of old friends, he consented to administer upon the Seltzer estate—Mr. Kontz's parents and Mr. and Mrs. Seltzer having been warm friends.

Here, as in the Pullman service, he manifested great ability, and in a short time two or three other large estates had been placed in his hands. With each of these he has been peculiarly lucky, and today he is watching \$400,000 or \$500,000 of property and money for the Pullman service, too.

## A REFORM MEASURE.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS WISH TO HELP THE BOYS.

They Secure the Release of One Juvenile Prisoner, and Inaugurate a Measure for the Reform of Others.

A measure of reform inaugurated yesterday morning by the King's Daughters.

There chanced to be a little boy confined in Fulton county jail, and the King's Daughters took the matter in hand yesterday.

A committee was appointed to visit the jail to look into the case.

After a thorough investigation, in which the ladies were assisted by the prison officials, the sheriff and his deputies and all others in power, with every possible courtesy, they found that the boy, Hardy Powell, was simply in jail as an accessory in a case of petit larceny.

Proper steps were taken, and when Solicitor General Hill was informed of the nature of the case, he issued an order liberating the boy on his own recognizance.

The ladies had already arranged to have him apprenticed to a prominent business man in Savannah, and as he is only eleven years old, it is probable that his reformation will be completely effected, and he will be made a useful citizen instead of a loafer or professional thief.

THE LADIES WERE MUCH IMPRESSED BY THE cleanliness of the jail and of the courtesy of Mr. Barnes, Constable Williams and others in charge of the jail, as well as Captain Morrow, sheriff of Fulton county, Chief Connelly and other officials.

But they were struck with the fact that boys and men were confined in all the colors and classes, from the red-handed murderer to the juvenile pilferer, indiscriminately.

They decided at once to start a reform. TO SEPARATE THE CRIMINALS.

Acting with the hearty sympathy and co-operation of some of the leading men of the city, they decided to request that the boys be separated from the other criminals.

They consulted a prominent architect with a view to fitting up apartments in the front of the second floor for the use of the boys especially.

He said that it was not only practicable, but desirable, and the King's Daughters will, at an early day, present a petition to the county commissioners looking toward the accomplishment of this laudable object.

EXISTING CONDITIONS.

At present the confinement of these youthful criminals with the old and hardened sort can be but productive of the most deplorable results.

## NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Organized under the laws of the State of New York, made to the Governor of Georgia pursuant to the laws of said State, Principal Office, 340 and 348 Broadway, New York.

1. Cost value on the company's books of Real Estate, exclusive of all encumbrances, as per Schedule A appended to annual report, filed in the office of Insurance Commissioner, brought down to December 31, 1890, \$14,341,917 85

2. Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (first lien on Real Estate, as per Schedule B appended to annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner, brought down to December 31, 1890, 19,446,003 13

3. Loans secured by pledge of Bonds, Stocks or other marketable collateral, as per Schedule C appended to annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner, brought down to December 31, 1890, 4,168,000 00

4. Premium notes, loans or liens on policies in force, 431,108 71

5. Cost value on the company's books of Bonds and Stocks and securities owned absolutely, as per Schedule D appended to annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner, brought down to December 31, 1890, 63,867,546 16

6. Cash in Company's Office, 5,248 09

7. Cash deposited in banks, 6,342,568 73

8. Agency balances, 125,812 91

9. Total Net or Invested Assets, \$108,799,292 72

OTHER ASSETS.

10. Interest due and accrued on bonds and mortgages, 105,391 05

11. Interest due and accrued on bonds and stocks, 361,249 98

12. Rents due and accrued on company's property or lease, 7,582 49

13. Gross profits on reinsurance, 1,431,828 15

14. Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1890, 1,858,927 00

15. Total, 3,290,155 15

16. Deduct 20 per cent for average loading on above gross amount, 659,831 33

17. Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums, 2,632,124 12

18. All other items—market value of stocks, bonds and securities over cost value on the company's books, 3,383,438 58

Total Assets, \$115,289,778 94

1. Agency Balances, \$135,812 91

Total Assets (less items not admitted), \$115,093,966 03

II.—LIABILITIES.

1. Net present value of all outstanding policies in force on December 31, 1890, computed according to "The Comb. Exp. Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent interest, 99,825,994 00

Livingston Mims, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the manager of Southern department of the New York Life Insurance Company of New York, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of February 1891.

R. L. COONEY, Notary Public Fulton Co., Ga.

LIVINGSTON MIMS, Manager Southern Department, Atlanta, Ga.

R. H. PLANT, General Agent, Macon, Ga.

SIGMA NU CONVENTION.

The Exercises Were Concluded with a Dinner Yesterday.

The Georgia alumni of Sigma Nu concluded their convention yesterday.

At the opening meeting Mr. W. F. Crusselle, Friday evening, delivered an address on "Selection of Men for Sigma Nu," in which the history of the order was reviewed. Speeches were made by Messrs. J. L. Johnson, Hope Polhill, John R. L. Smith, T. D. Power and others.

An election resulted in the selection of the following officers: President, Hope Polhill; first vice president, W. F. Crusselle; second vice president, T. D. Power; third vice president, W. H. Hogan; fourth vice president, J. E. Burks; secretary, J. B. Burnside; treasurer, M. J. Yeamans; executive committee, Kappa, Mu, Eta and Xi chapters, W. P. Price, Jr., G. E. Anderson, C. C. Thomas.

The meeting yesterday began with the reception of the four state chapters. The reports were very encouraging.

Among those in attendance were: Kappa Chapter, North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga.—James R. Hall, James L. Johnson, W. F. Crusselle, J. H. Wilson, Charles B. McWilliams, H. B. Carmichael, B. C. Harris, W. P. Price, Jr., Charles L. Anderson.

Ma Chapter, Mercer University, Macon—G. S. Clarke, J. V. Brown, C. W. Carlton, W. Davis, J. G. Walker, S. E. Rogers, Professor E. C. Anderson, B. M. Hitch.

Xi Chapter, Emory College, Oxford—J. D. Jeffcoat, G. H. Crusselle, Edward Crusselle, J. H. Johnson, E. E. Whittington, A. E. Macsingale, W. L. Wright, E. H. McCord.

At 3 o'clock the convention dined at the Kimball house, where many happy speeches were made.

The convention adjourned subject to the call of the president. Before leaving, the delegates were photographed at Moore's art gallery. Whether it was due to the character of the subjects does not appear, but it is a singular fact that one of Mr. Moore's most expensive cameras was broken in the attempt to photograph this party.

MAKING MORE MEDICINE MEN.

The Atlanta Medical College Will Have Its Commencement.

The thirty-third annual commencement of the Atlanta Medical college will take place tomorrow.

The graduating class is the largest in the history of the institution.

FOR THE RIFLES.

The Coming Concert of the Famous Mendelssohn Quintette.

The concert to be given Wednesday evening by the famous Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, is under the auspices of the Atlanta Rifles.

If there were anything besides the merit of this famous musical organization needed to insure a grand audience on that occasion, the fact that the Rifles are interested would certainly be all-sufficient.

Musical and music-loving people need no introduction to the Mendelssohn Quintette Club. This club is indeed famous. Founded in 1849, it has for years been recognized as the leading organization of its kind in the country.

At its head is the venerable Mr. Thomas Ryan, the famous solo, clarinet and viola, whose ability as an organizer is second only to his ability as a musician.

The other artists are: Mr. Theodore Schmitzer, violin virtuoso and concert master; Mr. Sam'l W. Gennison, violin; Mr. Paul Henneberg, solo flute and viola; Mr. Paul Gennison, solo violin; and Miss Marie Barnard, prima donna.

The programme will contain many gems, and, of course, the entertainment will be one of the most delightful ever given in Atlanta.

The Public of Atlanta Delighted.

If you had seen the great throng of people which crowded the great manufacturers' sale of jewelry when opened yesterday at 22 South Broad street, you would have felt assured that the constant rain did not keep the public from visiting the greatest display of all kinds of jewelry that ever was shown in the city of Atlanta. Be sure and not neglect this chance of getting valuable jewels at such sacrificing prices. To convenience everybody, we shall also be open in the evenings.

A Newspaper Yarn.—General Manager O'Brien, of the Southern Express Company, was in the city yesterday on business. Mr. O'Brien denies having made the statement attributed to him by The Chattanooga Times, to the effect that the Central division headquarters were to be removed to Chattanooga.

Superintendent Campbell, when interrogated for further light on the question, said the whole matter was news to him; that nothing had been said to him by Mr. O'Brien on the subject. It is the general opinion, however, among express and railroad men that the Central division is badly crowded and that the line of policy outlined in the constitution will probably be followed out sooner or later, but Atlanta, they contend, will always be headquarters for a division of the company.

A Good Man.—Mr. E. A. Nisbet has taken the position of chief clerk in the office of Mr. Howard, the general freight and passenger agent of the Atlanta and Florida railroad. He takes the place of Mr. J. A. Jackson, who leaves to accept a position with the Atlantic and West Point railroad at Columbus, Ga.

Mr. Nisbet has been in the railroad business for years, and has up to this date, been with the Southern Railway and Steamship Association. His many friends will be glad to turn to him, and the Atlanta and Florida has secured a valuable man.



